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FRIDAY, AUGUST.

Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

PIC-NICS AT MORRIS' GROVE AND CLIFTON PARK

Speeches of Judge Culver, Wm. L. Garrison and Others.

Yesterday was a great gala day with the people of color. They turned out in full force to celebrate another return of the day that brought the Emancipation Act into force in the West India Islands; and in picnics, parades, public meetings, and abundant speaches, made memorable the occasion. This is sensible,—it is the true policy. The children ask, "Why this sacrifice" and this thanksgiving? and their parents answering, must tell the story which it is well to tell—marking its return as a holiday day in the year—keeping the Emancipation date fresh in its memory forever.

Of all the celebrations that took place yesterday, the most rational and imposing was that one proposed by the City Anti-Slavery Society, though it was by no means the largest. Tickets were issued at 25 cents each) to all persons who desired to join in the celebration—each ticket entitling the holder to a ride on the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn to Morris Grove and back. The cars left at 10 o'clock—four of them loaded with a motley colored company, the Railroad Company indulging them with four of their ante aged and venerable cars—one which probably ran behind the old engine *Ariel*, when it first of all engines, penetrated the Island to its eastern end. We cannot say too much for the liberality of the Company. They gave no notice for our use that they must very tenderly cherish.

The weather proved to be the very finest of the season, though there was no thick a canopy of clouds in the morning, that many who had arranged to go stayed at home, and very many took their umbrellas along, who meant to have taken their wives and children also. One expressed a fear, as we were landing, that it would rain. "If it does," replied Mr. GARRISON, "we must say, 'the Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice.'" "The earth may rejoice if it wants to, I guess," answered a farmer; "though so much of it as I own would rejoice much more in a good hot sunshine to-day."

Morris' Grove is some mile and a half west of Jamaica,—an oak wood, with noble chestnuts interspersed,—altogether a fine grove, and admirably adapted to the purposes of an out-door meeting; only if it should rain, there is not a shed, shanty nor barn for a shelter for many a forty-acre lot's breadth about.

The meeting opened with not more than two hundred and fifty people on the ground, but as the day wore on they were constantly gathering. At 4 o'clock there were not less than one thousand people on the ground. Of these, perhaps one-fourth were white folks, the balance of all colors, handsomely assorted. There were as black men on the ground as ever fried in the sun of Guinea. One Venus especially struck us, with bare shoulders and arms, and a Bloomer hat upon her woolly head; she had a color that no residence in frozen climes could ever bleach out,—indeed, one would think that it would take many generations of amalgamation to render that skin translucent in the slightest degree. There were some of the rich mahogany color; others of all lighter shades up to the fairest color in the world, a light tan color with the blood shining through. There were several very fine specimens of this sort of beauty—specimens of fine form, elegant figure, and—what we white folks are wont to forget in making up our estimates of handsome women—with the colors nicely laid on by the artist Nature.

Of the ladies, too, in whose veins circle no drop of blood that owes origin to Africa, there was a brilliant collection,—for many of the slave's friends are very fair. Two or three blondes we noticed, either of whom would have turned poor NORTH's head, had he let the prettie alone and lived on to see this day. Of a different style was Miss G——J——, who, dressed in white, with a belt of oak and maple leaves about the waist, and an oak leaf wreath about her head, received the highest admiration. Miss ANNIE W——N, tastily dressed in some thin light stuff that we know not the name of, with a wreath of wild flowers in her hair, particularly pleased our reporter. Miss J——A S——N, in a shirt of purple striped delaine with a black silk waist and an oak leaf crown, had a pure Grecian face, and a form and gait to match,—all these sylphs and graces, it is fair to presume, were either Abolitionists themselves or the daughters of Abolitionists, and as such they excited our strongest curiosity. "Fanatics" are apt to have homely [illegible] evidently.

[illegible] Yesterday, contrary to the [illegible] WALLACE's Band had been [illegible] backed out of their engagement and went home with dumb bugles and reversed bassoons. Play their sweet music in the ears of niggers? Not they! WALLACE's is a high-toned band. Their instruments of brass and their stringed instruments excite sympathies that are fit to delight the ears only of white folks. So WALLACE's high-toned band backed down, and the music was done *vice voce*, as the fine old Irish gentleman remarked—by word of mouth, as it were. This was a great disappointment, but we trust it will lead the colored people to depend more upon themselves for music than heretofore. They should get up a brass band of their own, and the very first thing they should do, would be to serenade WALLACE's high-toned band, to show them that a terrible rival is around. If they take our hint and get up a brass band, let them by all means keep all their engagements, even with white folks:

At 3½ o'clock, the reporters, (we like to give a matter in its chronological order,) Mr. GARRISON, and Judge CULVER, four colored clergymen, and the officers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, mounted the platform, and order spontaneously possessed the assembly. SIDNEY H. GAY, Esq., of the *Standard*, acted as President, and called upon Rev. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, pastor of a new colored church in Brooklyn, to make the opening prayer, which proved an appropriate and most suggestive one. The stately hymn "From all that dwell below the skies," was then lined by Rev. Mr. BROMLEY, of the Baptist Tabernacle Mission Church, and sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," a clean, yellow man, Mr. HAMILTON, with a noble voice, leading off.

Then President GAY introduced one as a man who carried a stiff backbone to Congress years ago, when backbones were scarce, and brought it back sound, and without a joint in it—Hon. Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn.

JUDGE CULVER'S SPEECH.

The Judge said that on such an occasion he felt a double truth of conscious hurrying through his mind,—of joy with those who had lately gained their liberty; of sorrow with the millions that yet lack it. The text was always present to him then—"Rejoice with those that do rejoice, and weep with those that weep." Twenty-one years ago to-day the present block of Freedom was rendered by act of Parliament upon the Slave population of the West Indies. The night preceded the history of the Emancipation act, detailed the force it gave rise to, and the hopeless anticipation kept in the minds of the fearful. He eloquently pictured the well-remembered night of July 31, 1834, as the people gathered in watch-meeting to await the approach of the first hour of Freedom. The prospect bore it cheerfully up to its consummation—it was hailed with devout prayer, with eloquent silence, and then with loud praises to God; but the [illegible] and three-cheering, did not [illegible] The first American vessel in the harbor of St. Johns [illegible] there was no dancing, no cannon, no call for the soldier's bayonet. *As the case of the West Indies and our own* are entirely parallel, in this peaceful history, we see unanswerable rejoinders to the arguments of the timid ones who now bear the consequences of immediate abolition in the United States.

The Speaker then turned to the political aspects of Slavery in the United States. Referred to the pretext of the Slave party for introducing Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, on the ground of their alleged right to bring their local laws with them into the territories. It was remarked, he said, by a man who was once afflicted with a spinal complaint, that he had got over it because it was now settled in the law of physics that the man who had no backbone was not incident to the ailments that afflicted that member in those who had. It was remarked by that man that it was a great wrong to break the Missouri Compromise, but no harm could come of it, for Slavery could not get an entrance into the territories. He, (the speaker,) wondered if that old logy had opened his eyes yet? He wondered if he had seen not long since six slaves advertised for sale in Nebraska? He wondered if EDWARD EVERETT preaching this doctrine now which he did with the daring fact before him, that one-fourth of the colored people held as slaves at the time he made it, were held north of 36° 30'. Why, Slavery would come into New-York in ten days if there was no law against it. As a matter of political economy, *Slavery should never for a moment be tolerated where it was practicable to drive it away.* And no more striking illustration of the social effects of Slavery could be found, than in the comparison presented by those States in which it did and did not exist.

The Speaker gave, in elaborate detail, an account of the growth and prosperity of the State of New-York, as contrasted with that of Virginia—one circumstance of which, he stated, was the fact that the New-York *Tribune* circulated as much as all the newspapers in the whole State of Virginia, and had 90,000 left to give away. Virginia had 67,000 adult white persons not able to read or write—one in every five, whilst in New-York, notwithstanding her foreign population, the proportion was one in eighty-three. There was not one, he said, of the great party issues that had engaged the attention of the country for the *last 70 years that had not been influenced by* Slavery. The United States Bank, the Tariff, the Cheap Postage, the Free-Soil Policy, the Abolishing of Flogging in the Navy, Miss Dix's bill, the River and Harbor improvement, and every great enterprise, either in the *cause of humanity or social amelioration and public* improvement, met with opposition from the South. He referred, in conclusion, to the repeated breaches of faith with the North, which the Slave party had been guilty of, and expressed his determination never to abandon the cause of Anti-Slavery, and the rights of humanity, with which it was identical.

Judge CULVER made a good—a capital speech, and it was loudly cheered at the end, though it was only eighteen minutes short of two hours long. This would have been intolerable in a church, but in the cool wood, where one could move off the moment he felt weary, it was not tedious. When he concluded it was announced that the next order was lunching.

Now let no one imagine that there was an African Scramble repeated in the Grove. Instead it was one of the quietest, snuggest, nestest times possible. There was not a drop of rum on the ground, from first to last—not a drop of beer except root beer, not a drop of cider, nothing stronger than cream water and lemonade. Each family gathered around a bench, and emptying out the contents of their baskets, fell to, standing. It was essentially a cold eat. Nobody overate himself, if we may judge from our own experience. Indeed, "the press" generally was shy for a while that it would go hungry to do to the meeting again, for the press is not over provident, and the chances for restoration for a consideration were not extraordinary. However, a good Quaker lady took pity on them, and furnished a handful of sandwiches and a beautiful loaf of cake to which they sat down, in thankfulness. A barrel full of ice-water, with a dipper hanging on its edge, was close by, and a boy appearing opportunely with a basket of buckleberries, "the press" was rescued from its danger of starvation. One straggling member afterwards fell in white lounging with a family of friends, and was treated to its most hospitable fare. For which, public thanks.

We should do injustice to the colored folks of Long Island if we omitted to say, however, that money would buy something eatable. An enterprising "gentleman" from Brooklyn had candy, apple-fritters that looked like fried oysters, soda-water and cigars to sell. Another had ice cream and a rival in his sale. Uncle JOHN and Aunt PHEBE, of the town of Jamaica, drove up with their long, low "topped wagon," and when they had rigged out their table they spread it with a "ripping big" ham, fried eels and a loaf of bread. Then Uncle JOHN fed out to the multitude according to their demands—"a shillin's worth," "a sixpenny worth," or even "a three-pence worth"—consisting of a slice of ham and a slice of bread. Now, Uncle JOHN was born a slave in Jersey, and there he married Aunt PHEBE and they jointly left, one morning, without a "Good bye," and all the Police, with old HAYS at their head, tried in vain to catch them while they rode down Broadway as large as life—"for the Lord protected them." Uncle JOHN loved to tell his story, and we noticed that when he got warm over it, he cut as thick slices for the three-penny customers as for the shilling, whereat his friend who had finished their lunch would punch him, and insist that he was losing money. Then the next three-cent customer would growl because his slice was not as large as his predecessor's. But Aunt PHEBE had seen Yorkers, and she could tell how much ham they give for a shilling in the gre't houses to York, and it wan't no use a talkin'. At one time Uncle JOHN got too busy to attend to his customers, and at least a dozen of the unwashed colored persons, with their work-clothes on, from the fields about, who wanted to get a bite, had to go off without feed, for he was in the midst of a theological-political discussion of the colored question with a Rev. Mr. HODGES, of Brooklyn, a mulatto preacher, who has a church of his own and preaches on his own hook,—wears a knocked-in white hat, and is constantly disgusted with colored men who look up to GARRISON as a god, and don't appreciate his [illegible] personal work—and the necessity of extermination. Uncle JOHN thought Mr. HODGES was too confident of what negroes could do *on their own strength*. Mr. HODGES thought Uncle JOHN a very ignorant darkie, though he didn't call him "darkie." As we left the ground, we heard Aunt PHEBE if she had done well and had a good time.

"Oh, a blessed time," said she, "and done pretty well on the ham; but more especially on the fried eels—praise the Lord!" We congratulated her and praised her ham. "Yes," said she, "it was pretty good. Give Him the glory."

"But the change, Aunt PHEBE?"

"I'll keep that myself. He! he! he!" and the old lady laughed till the danger of suffocation was imminent.

There were no claims to be had on the premises, which greatly surprised us and disgusted one company, at least, of colored people from Bushwick.

The behavior of all parties on the ground was unexceptionable. Of course there was a little roughness on the part of the boys on the outskirts. There were no loose women about—a single colored couple, perhaps, excepted who came out in an omnibus. They arrived, glittering in gold and rustling in silks, while Mr. GULVER was speaking, and the first word that fell on their ears was a sacred one. They ejaculated an oath. "I didn't come here to hear about ——" said one, "and they ain't got no music." "Yes, they sing," answered a pretty Quakeress. "I want polka music and a dance," said she. The driver said we were going to Staten Island—he's a cheat. This is too great a shame!" and after one contemptuous exploration of the field, and a volley of oaths let off, they started back for the City, determined to get to the "Staten Island" place, if possible, "when there was some fun going on."

NOTABLE MEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

At 12½ o'clock the meeting was reopened. We then noticed on the ground, beside the smaller fry, such good Anti-Slavery men as ROLAND JOHNSON, Esq., and OLIVER JOHNSON, of course, Mr. LAUREN WETMORE, Hon. HENRY W. WOLCOTT, of New-Jersey, Mr. THOS. TRESDALE, a cotton merchant of New-York, with his family, and JOSEPH POST, of Westbury, L. I.

AGAIN IN MEETING.

Mr. D. P. JOHNSON spoke to the audience of a colored woman who was present from Keokuk, Iowa, who had recently, he said, been emancipated by her mistress, an aged unmarried lady, who gave her and a large family their freedom, previous to her (the lady's) death.

CHARLOTTE PHILES, the colored person referred to, exhibited her credentials, and stated that she had raised $500 in Keokuk, which she had banked there, and that she had already collected $300 here towards purchasing her son and two sons-in-law, who were still in Slavery.

The President appointed a Committee to make a collection towards defraying the expenses of the celebration, which otherwise would fall heavy on a few.

He then introduced, amid loud applause, Mr. W. LLOYD GARRISON, who said:

MR. GARRISON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If I had consulted the dictates of prudence, I should not be with you on this occasion; for in my own native State for some days past, I have been laboring under extreme debility, so as to make all effort laborious, and entire repose greatly to be coveted. Still, I gave my pledge, impossibilities out of the question, that I would come here and bear my testimony on this occasion in behalf of the glorious cause of liberty; and to-day I want to forget all about sickness. As Abolitionist has no right to talk about being unwell on the 1st of August. The event which we are here to celebrate, is a balsam to *the body; it is a cordial to the mind*; and the spirit which enters into sympathy and deep rejoicing with the emancipated in the isles of the sea, is a spirit that must and will forget that it has a body with it, but will try to do what may be done to say the right word on this occasion. After the very able, and elaborate, and eloquent speech made to us this forenoon, I can only come before you as the fifth wheel to the coach—altogether superfluous. And so I follow, rather as a matter of form than on the ground of necessity, but I can hardly hope to add anything to the interest which was given to our meeting this forenoon by the brave, and heroic, and intrepid man who stood before us to give us his word of testimony and approval. Mr. President, I am slightly beyond the meridian of life, and more than half of my life has been devoted to the Anti-Slavery enterprise. Whatever remains of that life will, by the help of God, be consecrated to the same glorious cause. Never, never, never, shall I relax one jot or tittle; never shall I cease to testify against Slavery so long as there is remaining in this land one single slave to curse the soil, or to stain our national escutcheon. I was asked, not a great while since, by an Anti-Slavery woman, whether I did not grow weary in this cause? Whether I was not tired out, and desired repose? My answer was, and is, and will be to the end, I am tired of rascality and villainy, and corruption; I am tired of doughfaces, time-servers, and trimmers; I am weary of blood; I grow sick at heart in view of the oppression which is perpetrated upon millions of our countrymen at the South; but I never grow weary in denouncing all this,—on the contrary, at every fresh encounter with the Slave Power, at every fresh outrage on my mother earth, I only derive therefrom the more strength and the more determination never to give up until *our* jubilee shall come. [Applause.] Alas, Sir, we are not here to celebrate an American Jubilee. Oh, no; there is nothing of this to talk about of an American character here, *except that which is enough to suffuse every* cheek with shame, and to make all the blood that is within our veins chill within us. There is nothing American about this celebration to-day. It is all foreign, to the eternal shame of this Republic. It relates *to old England, the mother country*, from whom our forefathers seceded in the times that tried men's souls. And she has taken the lead in the great and Godlike work of human enfranchisement, while we as a nation are trafficking in human blood, forging fetters for the *enslaved, everywhere compromising the truth of* Freedom, and everywhere lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of the Slave Power. West India Emancipation brings us here to-day. Thank God for that. Though we may not rejoice at an anniversary of the liberation of our own slaves, yet we may rejoice that the slaves of the olden time in the isles of the sea have been transformed by the magic touch of liberty into human beings, clothed with their God-given human rights, and now reposing in peace and safety under the flag of old England.

It was easy enough for them to be here, he continued, to celebrate the event which had called them together. It cost little for them to be here; but what a long and laborious struggle was it that had resulted in that grand event?—a struggle in which the only weapons employed by those who fought it—by CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE, MACAULAY, SHARPE, BUXTON, and the army of noble men and women whose names the world knew, and who nobly sustained them—were the word of God himself, and their determination to maintain it. In the endeavor to uproot Slavery they had to contend against the established Church, the aristocracy, and the mercantile influence of England. But what, he asked, would the West India Planters now? Like other men, they are without slaves in their hands. And where were the slaves? Enjoying, as men, the blessings of freedom.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps on the sea
And rides upon the storm.
Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His works in vain;
God is His own interpreter,
And he will make it plain."

will make it plain! He had made it plain to-day. There was no darkness—it was all sunlight; and the same sunlight shown down on the emancipated sons of the isles of the sea, rejoicing over the wonderful event which God had brought to pass.

The opposition to Slavery in England at that day was not so strong, so terrible, and so difficult to encounter as that which we had still to encounter in our own land. It was strong enough, however, to try the temper of the strongest and the boldest. It required much faith in truth and justice and right; because at the outset, and till the end of the struggle, all the powers of the English Government, as well as the combined powers of the West India interest, were against the Anti-Slavery movement. The mass of the people knew nothing of the horrors of Slavery—they were ignorant and indifferent; they were under the influence of men of high station and of great influence; they were under the influence of the established Church, and all these opposing powers had to be met. The pleas and defences put forth to justify West India Slavery then were precisely the the same pleas and the same defences which are made now against the abolition of Slavery in our own country. The cry of "Mind your own business" was the cry then as now. But it was every man's business to denounce tyranny wherever it existed, and abolish it wherever practicable. So the English West Indian Slaveholders asserted their right to our slaves. But the man who undertook to say that one man ought to own another was an idiot. Let no one argue with him. He did not need argument; he needed brains. There was not a man on God's earth who did not know that slaveholding was a demonable villainy. The men who opposed the Anti-Slavery movement were bereft of reason, for the instinct of reason was to recognize in man a brother man, and not a beast or a thing in the shape of property. Another argument was that slaves were unfit for Freedom; that immediate liberation was the wildest thing in the world; that they must be prepared for it by a careful process—as if God had made a human being that was not fitted for Freedom. God never yet made a human being fit for Slavery, and no human being could be fitted for it until they had first broken his heart, and bowed down his spirit, and crushed his manhood, and brought him as near as possible to the condition of the irrational beast. Then they said again that the slaves were the inferior race, and that it was the will of God that the superior should govern and control the inferior. Inferior! Inferior in what, where all had had a fair chance and the same opportunities of improvement? Where had the experiment ever been fairly made, under equal circumstances, in which the result had not always been exceedingly honorable to the colored man, in competition with the white man? If there was an exception among men as to equality, tyrants, of all men, constituted that exception, and of all men were inferior to all other men, on account of their exceeding wickedness and villainy. The speaker then referred to the argument for Slavery based on Scripture, and proceeded to say that the slaves, on getting their freedom, would kill their former masters and torturers. Blood, blood, blood, was the argument and the objection. The reply, of course, was: it is a hallucination of your minds; you are deceived. The slaves do not cut your throats now, though you cut and lash and starve them—though you violate their wives or sell their children before their faces. But to the last stage of this struggle, the cut-throat argument was in unfailing requisition.

It was urged, also, that the slaves, when emancipated, would not work. But it was replied that the slaves themselves were to determine that. If men who would not work ought to be no other than slaves, then the slaveowners, as being the laziest of men, were the most deserving of slavery.

Fanaticism was also urged against those who took up the Anti-Slavery movement. If emancipation took place, they said, then amalgamation would follow. That was the climax. Every white man would be sure to marry a black woman—a compliment, by the way, to the superior attractions of the colored ladies. But a slaveholder would sooner give up his hopes of heaven than amalgamation. There is no feature of Slavery they adhere to more firmly.

All the shades of complexion told a story of Slaveholding perfidy and villainy and violence in that one word—the Slaveholding amalgamation. See the audacity of the Slaveholders. Why did they abolish marriage in Slavery? For the sole purpose of gratifying the hellish lust of the masters, so as to give the slaves entirely over to their power. The result was that we dare not draw aside the curtain and reveal the horrors of the secret chambers. Oh, the results of that amalgamation! Sodom and Gomorrah realized and concentrated in that single word Slavery—a volcano of lust and impurity that was always in operation—always throwing out its lava tide of desolation and death, and rolling over the land blasting and blighting every green thing therein! The slaveholders pleaded that the true way of abolishing a thing was to do it gradually. But no amount of pressing could induce them to name a time. Like CHARLES JAMES FOX, the eminent British statesman, who was so notorious for getting involved in debts, and quite as notorious for never paying them, when dunned by SOLOMON, a Jewish money-lender, to name the time when he could discharge a heavy bill, answered, after much uneasy cogitation: "Well, SOLOMON, as you must have me fix a day, I believe I can name one. Suppose we say the Day of Judgment—or, as that will probably be a busy day for both of us, what if we should say the day after?" [Laughter.] So it would be with the slaveholders here—their day would be the day after the Day of Judgment. But they forget that there would be no day after the Day of Judgment for slaveholders in any part of the world. Again, the slaveholders asked: "Do you mean to deprive us of our property, and of our vested rights? Give us full and entire compensation." But man never yet was the property of man; man never had any vested right in his fellow man. Finally they said if Slavery were abolished less sugar would be grown. Then chaos would come again. Every other argument was forgotten in that. But the argument should have been, not that less sugar would be grown, but that there would be no white mouths to consume it. They began by arguing that if the slaves were emancipated they would murder their former masters. And that being the case, what interest could slaveholders have in the amount of the sugar crop, since they could not enjoy it? That fact was forgotten. And if it was worse, better have less sugar, but no more accursed pollution, no more degradation and branding irons, and slave extermination and African wars, and no more slave insurrections, and no longer say dread of them. [Applause.]

The speaker then referred to the cruelty exacting enactments of the West India slave code, which, he said, was a code that could be framed by none but devils, and which, though at the sacrifice of some sugar, had now gone to the bottomless pit.

They were to say to Africa over the downfall of a system like this, *Emancipation* predicted the most marvelous transformation that had ever occurred in human history. He would go for less sugar, and take the blessings of liberty as an equivalent.

But with regard to this decrease in the production of sugar, he asserted that it was a Pro-Slavery lie. The sugar is raised and enjoyed by those who raise it, though the expectation is not so great. If it was argued that slavery would do for the prince of darkness, he would reply to him that God had instituted a law which allowed no such crime. "If man labors not, neither shall he eat." This the liberated slaves would soon learn for themselves; they would soon find out that Jordan is a hard road to travel. The colored people, by the manner in which they received their emancipation in the West Indies, showed their appreciation of liberty as no other people could have shown it, and offered an illustrious proof of the falsity of the charge of inferiority so frequently made against them. The results of emancipation have always been glorious. The emancipated have behaved not only well, but wonderfully well.

Mr. GARRISON went on in a characteristic style to declaim against the Union, investigating with severity against the upholders of Slavery in the South, and those who abetted it in the North. This Union, he said, was a lie; the American Union was a sham and an imposture; it was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, and *their first business was to call for its utter dissolution and overthrow.* If they had been deprived of their strength, like Samson, and betrayed into the hands of the Philistines of the South, they would rise and hurl down this accursed Government, and all go down together. He was sorry CHARLES SUMNER went for the Union; he was an infatuated man. He said *it with all love and respect and veneration for him*—for he was a noble, a courageous man. He was sorry HENRY WILSON went for the Union; he belonged to the furious party, whose identity was seldom preserved for a long time on the same. Whatever stood in the way of the slave's freedom he was for its overthrow. If it was the Church, he was for its overthrow. If it were clergymen, he pronounced them wolves in sheep's clothing—branding them as the basest of men. Slaveholders, he had nothing to do with. His appeal was not to them. They were insane. But he appealed to those who upheld the cause—those who were the props and pillars of the system—to the people of the North, intelligent, educated, cultivated, refined, powerful—to the people who constituted the American Republic. His appeal was to them in the name of God and common Liberty—let us cease striking hands with slaveholders, and give to the winds the cry, "No Union with slaveholders, socially, religiously, or politically?" Oh, for a pulpit, he cried, in our own country! The way to get it was to make no compromise with slaveholders or their abettors, and to regard nothing in the world so dear as Liberty. Taking this position, they should have resting upon their heads the blessing of those who were now ready to perish, and the blessing of Almighty God! [Long and vehement applause, amid which the speaker resumed his seat.]

Mr. McKIM, of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and stated some facts in reference to the rescue of Mr. WHEELER's slaves—the gist of which we have already published.

Three cheers were given heartily for PARSONS WILLIAMSON, three more for the day we celebrate, and then all hands separated in good spirits, and entirely satisfied with the first of August Pic-nic.

The Exclusively Colored Pic-Nic on Staten Island.

There was a split among the colored people. The lighter-hearted and more jovial didn't wait to go with "the priests," but went in for a procession, and a parade, and a pic-nic, with hot things to eat, &c., a dance and a good time with no white folks around.

By 9 o'clock in the morning, various military companies were duly equipped in uniform, and ready to start on the day's excursion—Staten Island being the locality fixed upon for the celebration. The sky was lowering; the prospect was discouraging; but the colored ladies, whose hams had been boiled on the previous day, whose sandwiches (with fresh mustard) had been newly prepared over night, could not be deterred from packing them into baskets, and bade defiance to the weather, in the lightest Summer dresses—mostly white or yellow—that we have seen around. Propitious were the fates. The clouds dispersed; the evil omens dissipated; not a drop of rain fell to mar the pleasure or spoil the speeches of the day.

Before 10 o'clock, the streets of the city were alive with drums. Even earlier, by an hour or two, the sidewalks gave evidence of a gathering of our colored brethren. Friend meeting friend, on the way to store or office, asked what it meant, and the reply he received was, "It is the first of August, the Anniversary of the Emancipation of the British West Indian Slaves."

The Twenty-first Anniversary certainly of a memorable day. The understanding which prevailed among the colored people, that the great gathering would be in St. John's Park, proved to be a mistake. The MacFarlan Guard met at the North Star House, in Church-street, and marched through several streets, among others down Hudson, and by St. John's Park, afterward taking Mercer and Church streets, just looking into Broadway, and by way of Wall, Broad and Beaver streets, reaching the Battery. This Guard, a very respectable body of men, had picked a quarrel with the Hall Guard, commanded by Capt. WILLIAMS, and the two companies refused to march together. Jealousy and bitterness were the unfortunate consequences. A third company that marched through our streets, also at variance with the rest, was the Independent Village Guards. Also we saw the Independent Attic Guard, of Brooklyn, and the Independent Cadets of New-York. Whether they fraternized or had their bickerings and animosities we did not find out. But they all arrived at Staten Island by different boats, which had not, it must be confessed, altogether a harmonious look.

Stapleton was the first place of resort, and the little village poured all its inhabitants into the streets to see the processions. We noticed that the German drinking houses were those principally, almost exclusively, patronized by our negro friends. GRIELER's hotel, corner of Patten and Gore streets, was the head-quarters of the McFarlan Guard. The others were distributed at various places, but chiefly at lager-bier saloons, of which a large number are to be found in the neighborhood of Vanderbilt's landing—most of them very low places. From what we observed yesterday, we concluded that everything but the Maine law flourished on Staten Island.

In the afternoon the Companies repaired to Clifton Park. A vast number of women and children, with numerous men not belonging to the military, had preceded them, and by 2 o'clock, there could not have been less than 5,000 colored people on the ground. The scene was novel, and considering the day and its associations, quite pleasing and picturesque. Colored ladies are so fond of gaudy hues, that we fancied a great many rainbows had been cut into small pieces to adorn the persons of these "images of God, cut in ebony." Colored venders of the fruits and other attractions of the season, were not sparingly distributed. Watermelons sold at nine cents each. Ice cream went rapidly at six cents a glass. Cold ham and vinegar had their attractions. Pork and beans were not despised; while eggs and green corn could not be supplied fast enough. These condiments were supplementary to the contents of large baskets which men and women bore on their arms, and seemed to labor under, as they ascended the hill, around which they sat in pretty family parties, beneath the shade of trees, talking loudly, laughing louder, and generally having the best possible time of it.

Then there were amusements. Did not the ladies swing, and scream aloud as the seesaw descended—the all the world as natural as any white lady? In the aerial cars, not only ladies and children adventured, but grown men sat therein, half in dignity, half in delight. There were also sports upon the grass,—rollings and tumblings to and fro. Really, as we have said, a very good time.

A little bickering we overheard. One yellow girl indignantly repudiated the charge of a black skin. She had never been so insulted before. Black she was not and black she would not be called. A colored lady got into a quarrel with an Irish laborer, who had laughed—as Irish laborers will—in a cheering, inspiriting fashion, at the procession. "They lifted the American Flag," she said, "and that's what you and your people can't dare to do without a lie." Her speech was not very lucid, but we caught her meaning.

In the course of the afternoon some speaking came off in the Park, from the stoop of a large building. About 700 persons listened, in semi-circle. The proceedings commenced with the hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne." Then followed a prayer by Rev. Mr. BARRIERE. Mr. JOSEPH TILLMAN was chosen President. He introduced Mr. STEPHEN MYERS, of Albany, formerly editor of the *Freeman's Advocate*, who said that he was very glad to meet them to-day in the Empire State.

MR. MYERS' SPEECH.

It was truly a glorious day for the colored people, since they had met to celebrate the anniversary—the twenty-first of the emancipation of the British West Indian slaves. Eight hundred thousand of these slaves, twenty-one years ago, on this day, at the rising of the sun, became freemen. We hail it here, across the ocean, as an omen of a bright day of emancipation for ourselves also. We are met here to interchange in our hearts, and return thanks to the British people and to the British Government, for giving such an example to our legislators. It was a work not accomplished in a day. WILBERFORCE spent his life in the advocacy of the cause of the West Indian slave, in showing his countrymen the evils of Slavery, morally and politically. He has left a noble name on record,—a name that will grow brighter, glowing brighter as it grows. CLARKSON also engaged in that struggle,—the noblest in which man was ever engaged, and proved to the satisfaction of the English people that Slavery, beside the sin of it, was mainly a commercial injury and loss to the English nation. He, (Mr. MYERS,) continued Mr. MYERS, we do not come here, with rage, and drums and trumpets, for the mere purpose of supplying excitement, but to celebrate one of the greatest events recorded in the history of the world—the liberation at one stroke of the chains of 800,000 of our fellow-beings. Midnight passed and they were free. When the sun rose, they were found singing Hallelujah to the Lord. There was no revelry, no disorder,—not a master was injured. All was peaceable, calm, great, sublime. The sun set the night before on 800,000 slaves; he rose upon 800,000 freemen. Were ever his rays so deeply tinged with redness the morning of the 1st, and the noon peals of glorious joy, so full of music to so many souls? There was no sleep that night for those 800,000. They watched and prayed—danced for the day, and prayed to the God who had made it the day of their deliverance. Oh, as the first red flushes went up from the East, and the shades of night began to loosen and dissolve, what tumultuous bliss their bosoms, as of prison doors to be opened, fetters to be unbound, chains to be struck off.

Why did he (the speaker) come here to talk of this? Because he anticipated a bloody day of emancipation, when those millions and half of his own race in this country should be set free. He thought, old as he was, and feeble as his pulse beat, he would live to see it. Let the public functionaries of the land do their duty. Let every pulpit, let every press take the right path, and the mass of sentiment should be so irresistibly poured down upon the statesmen, that opposition would die away out of sheer weakness.

He had been in the war of 1812,—at Chippewa, and all the great battle fields of that memorable time. He had fought then for America, and he would fight again. The colored people would defend this land,—would defend American homes, would protect the wives and children of Americans. Let white men break out, and the white colored race would fight the brown colors, and never show their flying backs to the enemy. But if they were to be counted on in the times of danger, let them give them their rights now. We dug their trenches in the conflict before. Give us our legal rights, and we will dig their trenches, and carry their cannons on our backs, as we did before.

Mr. MYERS spoke for about an hour, and spoke well. He was attentively listened to by a large audience, composed principally, but not exclusively, of colored people. He thought FREDERIC DOUGLASS equal in ability to any man in Congress. He said that a monstrous Convention of colored people would be held at Troy on the 21st Tuesday in September, and urgently recommended that fitting delegates should be sent.

The President then introduced Mr. JOSEPH W. SMITH, of New-York, who made a good speech. He, too, had been in the war of 1812. He had beaten the drum, and had been beaten himself. He fought for this country's cause, not for his own, for he was told he was hired to beat music, that white men might march. But when the British ships began to pour in their shot, it was necessary to throw up trenches, and he went among the other colored men to do it. "Take care, or you will be killed," said the officers. They did not want us to be killed—they knew our value then. He was not in the habit of making Anti-Slavery speeches, but that flag before him, brought to his recollection the other day in the Park at New-York, when the Know Nothings had a meeting. He heard Col. BALDWIN, of Virginia, speak there, and reply, he seemed as if he meant to try and persuade the New-Yorkers to turn their State into a slave State again. He said that God had sent the black men here to civilize them. Now, that was a lie, and he (the speaker) said so at the time, and would say so forever. The white man brought the black man here, and brought him, not to civilize him, but to demoralize him. He proceeded to recapitulate what the colored race had done for Americans in the last war, how they had bored holes in the bottoms of British ships, had borne great pieces of artillery on their shoulders up precipitous heights, how they had toiled and mulled, given their best sweat and blood, the zeal of their spirits and the strength of their sinews to the work. What for? Not to be spurned, reviled, despised, in recompense, but to be treated as men who had human feelings, all the year round, and not merely votes on the day of election. White men had tauntingly told him to go to his fatherland, if he needed rights. Then he would have to stay where he was, for his father was a white man. He thought they did well to celebrate the day of emancipation of British slaves, but there was another day of emancipation which they had forgot to celebrate, but which they ought, as natives of this country, not to overlook. He meant the day when the slaves of the State of New-York were set free. He would propose three cheers for that day. [The cheers were heartily given.] He thought the colored race depended too much upon the white man. They should not wait for the white man to lead their footsteps, but should march for themselves.

At this point of the Speaker's remarks, there occurred a disturbance in another part of the Grove, which drew off the male portion of the audience.

"Don't let the females go," cried the President. "No respectable female—no *respectable* female" will go—emphasizing the word respectable into very large capitals—"So now we shall see by a female's movement, whether she is respectable or not." The ladies did not move, fearful that if they yielded to their curiosity, they would be considered of no account. But the Speaker had lost his marrow, and with a benediction from Rev. Mr. BARRIERE, the meeting came to an end.

A procession was then formed, which marched to the house, occupied by the son of DANIEL MINTURN TOMPKINS. Afterwards they paraded the village, their two bands, (composed of Germans,) heading their respective divisions. It was rather bad for the cause, that owing to jealousy, respecting the marshalship of the day, and the arrangement of affairs in general, a good deal of discord, and some of the companies refused to march with the others, or even to associate with them. One of these companies had a ball in the evening on the Island, but a moonlight excursion which was talked of, was given up. The majority of the visitors returned to the City at 7 o'clock in the evening. A few of the more ardent amused themselves with firing pistols and crackers in the streets, until a late hour, as on the Fourth of July.

Evening Celebration in Brooklyn.

At 7½ o'clock in the evening a meeting was held at the Bridge-street African M. E. W. Church, when EDWARD CHEVEY presided, assisted by JOHN J. WASHINGTON and Chaplain FREEMAN, as Vice-Presidents. JOHN F. THOMPSON acted as Secretary.

The exercises here were commenced with a prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. N. FREEMAN, which was followed by singing by the choir of the church, conducted by Prof. HAMILTON.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Revs. A. N. FREEMAN, J. M. WILLIAMS, WM. H. HODGES, J. GIBBONS and JEREMIAH POWERS delivered addresses. At the close a collection was taken up, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

Much credit is due to Dr. RAY, Master of Ceremonies, and to the Committee of Arrangements for their management of the whole proceedings during the day—not an accident occurred or anything to mar its pleasure.

Quarantine Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 31st July, entitled as above, in which it is stated that "the Health Officer immediately went to a Justice and procured a warrant, which brought the offender, (meaning SILVIA,) within the Quarantine grounds, where he is safely locked up for the future hands of law and justice."

Being the Justice alluded to in the said article, and before whom Dr. THOMPSON made his complaint, I wish, in justice to the party accused, to state that SILVIA was not taken within the Quarantine grounds; that *he was not locked up*, but on the contrary, being informed that there was a com-

plaint made that a person was in delinquency, she voluntarily appeared at my office and entered into a recognizance for his appearance to answer the charge at the next Court of Sessions.

By inserting the above, you will confer a favor on yours, &c. THEODORE FREIS,
Justice of the Peace.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

Florence Nightingale Again—

FROM NEWPORT.

New-York [illegible] in Newport—Fresh Anecdotes—[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Sunday, July 29, 1855.

The normal direction of American life is [illegible], but watering-places in Summer and Washington in Winter, give it a centripetal direction. Thus, Newport, at this season, grows daily Metropolitan. Within the little circle of my present [illegible], New-York is completely represented, with the exception of her foreign traffic and police-men; and the sunshine of this eastern isle daguerreotypes Gotham. In yonder hall SARACCO is [illegible] the *Sedina*; within the adjacent enclosure DURAND manoeuvres his equestrian class; opposite, DOWNING serves up oysters and game; there is an omnibus; here a newsboy; a placard announces a [illegible] and white gloves from Broadway [illegible]; morning calls are made, and plates of [illegible]; there goes the choice of [illegible]; here promenade the same belles who kept [illegible] shivering in the Fifth-avenue, in the Winter dawn; footmen in livery, French lap-dogs, the scent of musk, the last fashionable novel, airs from "Verdi," and all the tokens and paraphernalia of City life incongruously blend with piscatorial enterprise; village architecture, cornfields, browsing kine and moaning surf; the Club is [illegible] with the clam-bake, silks with red flannel, and balls with pic-nics. A peripatetic satire on political ambition is here visible, in the shape of a cracked aspirant for Presidential dignity—GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN, who addressed a crowd on the piazza of the Atlantic, and declared his intention to sustain Woman's Rights if elected.

An alarm of fire the other night drew from their beds the entire "Department" of Newport, and a funny sight it was; boxes dragged the engines; every one was chief engineer; the yells were incessant; no flames were visible, but the delightful excitement of a "fire" was none the less enjoyed. One of the few surviving Knickerbockers of the Old School, is here—Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK—and he looks the character to the life; ruddy, genial and conservative, he embodies in his green old age, and Dutch physiognomy and figure, the associations of country life and old English literature, conviviality and patriotism, SHAKSPEARE criticism and a manor on the Hudson, municipal office, the Historical Society, and a bowl of punch at the "Century." Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania is also here, and on Saturday afternoon Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, laid the corner-stone of the new Episcopal Church, in behalf of which he made an eloquent plea in his able Sabbath discourse.

Fancy three crescents of powdered gray crystal [illegible] like the enormous scimitar of a Titan, and dropped between the fields and the sea at intervals, and you have a vague image of the Newport beaches. Embosomed in sloping headlands and curved in graceful reaches, they receive the waves that come in, like an eternal procession from the vast deep—sometimes creeping in long surges that gradually swell, rise, arch in translucent walls of emerald crested with foam, and in majestic beauty, suspend, break and dissolve in a continuous flash and shower of spray; and sometimes lifting huge surges on the gale, to die in thunder and foam upon the indurated sand. Each grand phase of nature has its special wonder and charm accessed to different minds and moods; to one the shadow and twilight of the forest aisles, to another, the blank sublimity of the desert or the green vastness of the prairie, touch with harmonious inspiration the electric chain that links human consciousness to the heart of the universe; but of all the shrines and haunts consecrated to these mystic rites, none can exceed in solemn attraction the borders of the mighty sea. As we walk forth a grand aerial perspective, an untamed element appeals with irresistible sublimity to our sense of the infinite; the waves succeed each other like the tides of passion or the undulations of thought, until the tenth billow—type of a climax of emotion, or a high resolve shaped from the onward flow of thought—is [illegible] above all to lapse in [illegible]. The many-tinted pebbles gleam like mosaic [illegible] on a temple floor, and the purple sea-mosses are strewn like blossoms from gardens, that smile leagues below the crystalline surface. Capricious winds tear foam-wreaths into diamonds and [illegible] them as remorselessly as the winds of life our gems of mortal joy; a moan, a roar, a sigh, a chant, ever fills with varying music, the scene alternating, with the state of the elements, from glad to pensive beauty, from the bright tranquillity of a Summer day to the tragic splendors of a tempest. The beaches of Newport have their individual associations; here BERKELEY pondered his ornate philosophy and found confirmation for his ideal theory; here ALLSTON and MALBONE reveled in the freshest revelations of color and the deepest secrets of perfection; here CHANNING loved to muse and pray, and DANA watched her greasy duck and playful beach-bird, who yet swing silently or dally with the breakers, on the wild current of his Buccaneer's legend. Here, every Summer noon, the strand is thronged with bathers—women in the fantastic costume of gipsies and witches, squatting amid the billows, bowing their gentle heads to the rough caress of the surge, or pattering with delicate white feet, on the glistening sand; and when this grotesque scene is over, appear the other sex, yielding an unconscious lesson, more various than any Boston Academy boasts, in the contour of the nude figure, the athlete in muscular development, the Adonis in graceful proportion, the fragile and the fat, the living skeleton and the human walrus, stalking over the circus-like arena, peering from wooden boxes, making a couch of ocean's breast, or cleaving with rapid strokes the liquid brine. One makes you think of Leander, another of Sancho Panza; there are little Ishmaels half-appealing at the verge, and lusty swimmers that rush through the distant waves. The graceful and ludicrous incongruously blend in our aspect of such a herd. The philosopher in flannel gown and spectacles stands up to his chin in water and gravely discusses the news; the egotist marches slowly out of the sea and up the dry slope complacently regarding his legs; the ablutionary epicure rolls and floats, and revels and dives, every now and then uttering an ejaculation of pleasure; boys—some cupids and others brats—look at—spatter each other with shrill cries of delight; it seems like a temporary escape from conventional life and a return to primeval nature; we become to ourselves and others mere sons of Adam; the sin and artifice of the race seems laid aside with their clothes—diplomats are stripped of all disguise—poet and historians, trader and divine are denuded of their presumptive claims and stand naked in the world—mere effigies of humanity, "free and equal," without the trappings that mark their vocation—uniform, cossack, toggery, all gone—priest, soldier, fop, and honest man reduced to a common level in the brine.

On a fine Summer afternoon, when her sands have been hardened by the heavy trampling of the storm-tossed sea, and the tide has fully ebbed, the centre beach is the most delectable *corso* in America. Over the firm and sloping area, beside the ocean's limitless expanse, move equipages of all grades, from the tandem chariot to the swift buggy, and from the elegant phaeton to the plain wagon; fair equestrians dash by or rein their gay steeds for a *tête-à-tête* with happy squires, while some, more independent, trot side by side, with a mounted groom following at a respectful distance. Occasionally, stationary groups of carriages are formed and an airy conversazione ensues. The cheerful motion, the briny gale, the smooth course, the musical dash and crystal emerald of the billows, with the countless encounter of familiar faces and interchange of recognition, unite to make the whole scene exhilarating and suggestive. We breathe the most refreshing air, gaze on a beautiful phase of nature, and at the same time, enjoy what MICHAEL ANGELO called "the harmless comedy of life,"—now the rich tresses of a maiden, and now the angular figure of a Dr. SYNTAX; at one moment a sylph, and the next a Quizette; here a puppy and there a gentleman pass and repass, excite a smile, hint a joke, or awaken a noble sympathy. Cheerily sound the pattering hoofs; dizzily roll the swift wheels; a friendly hail, a vacant laugh and a witty rejoinder alternate with quiet reverie;—in the west glows the purple sunset; along the foaming surge stalwart fishermen draw their long seine, or bend to separate their floundering prey; it is a picture with Claude-like aerial tints, effects wild as SALVATOR'S pencil drew, and figures which LESLIE'S canvas would make alive with grace. Yet to the philosophic eye this juxtaposition of nature in her elemental grandeur and the artificial side of social life, suggests perpetual criticism. It is a dangerous experiment for the charlatan and the snob to have the horizon for a background and the ocean for a mirror; before such grand realities pretension is dwarfed to its true littleness, and only what is genuine in feeling, thought and manner, bears the test of such a glorious environment.

CANONICUS.

LAKE ONTARIO.

The Great Western Company's Steamers on Lake Ontario, and the Celebration of the Opening of the New Line on that Lake by the Citizens of Oswego.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMER AMERICA, Lake Ontario, July 25, 1855.

"Without defining their position"—as the British Consul Mr. MANNERS, said, in his letter declining for himself and countrymen an invitation of the city authorities of Boston, many years ago, to attend the Fourth of July celebration—the citizens of Oswego postponed their inauguration of the new Canadian line of steamers between their city and Toronto and Hamilton, from early in this month, the time of its commencement, until last Monday, the 23d inst.

The occasion was a right worthy one—far exceeding in its importance any local advantages, however significant, to the cities directly connected by this line; and it was brilliantly carried out, with the utmost courtesy and good taste, by the gentlemen of the Committee and all who assisted at the excursion and the ceremonies attending it.

Before detailing the incidents of this celebration, let me say a word of its occasion, and of the enterprise of the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada West in the establishment of this line of lake steamers.

Nine-tenths of the stock of the Great Western Company is owned in England, and measures are in progress to convert the debt into shares. The increasing business of the road, its prospects, together with the position of its stock in England, will tend to facilitate the above desired purpose.

The line is a broad gauge track, from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, to Windsor, opposite Detroit—a distance of 229 miles—in excellent condition and fully equipped. They also control a line to be built from Toronto to Hamilton. By their charter they have the right to engage in steamboating on Lake Ontario.

The Great Western forms a link in one of the great avenues of travel between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River *via* Chicago. It connects at Windsor opposite Detroit with the Michigan Central, and at Suspension Bridge with the New-York Central, thus making itself part of an exclusive land route between these great points—while upon either side of it, to the north and south, are the competing lines through Lake Erie, and to the north the Collingwood line through Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron and Michigan, both of them affording to the traveler a grateful variety of land and water transportation.

To offset this and afford these increased facilities as well as to promote the general interests of Canada West, which are necessarily incidental to their own, the Great Western Company have built two of the most magnificent steamers afloat on the Lakes,—boats in every particular adapted to these waters, comparing favorably, too, in style and general appointment, with the Long Island Sound steamers. They have been named *Canada* and *America*. The former is commanded by Capt. WILLOUGHBY; the latter by Capt. MASON—both well known, experienced, and gentlemanly officers.

These boats form the first regular direct line ever established between Oswego, Toronto and Hamilton, and although they will not at once command any considerable share of the freight or passenger travel, commensurate with their attractions, yet they are among the early fruits of a "Reciprocity," which will mark an era, socially, politically, and commercially, of immense consequence to all this section of North America,—one which prospectively will work more benefits for the people of Canada and their frontier neighbors of the United States, than can be calculated from the experience of any mere tariff measures.

The comfort and convenience which this line of boats will offer to passenger travel are this: instead of proceeding all the way, as heretofore, by railroad, those bound to the West may leave the New-York Central Road at Syracuse, a point half way between Albany and Niagara Falls, and take a railroad—an hour's ride to Oswego. Here they meet these boats every evening at 7, reaching Hamilton early the following morning, in season for the early day express train for Detroit. No time is lost by this change, and the passenger who has ridden from 350 to 400 miles—from New-York or Boston—in the day, can by this line take tea, have his stateroom for sleep, breakfast in the morning, and arrive at Detroit the following evening. This is better and safer than all night in the cars from Syracuse to Hamilton. The same facility, of course, is offered, in coming to the East from Chicago and Detroit. At Hamilton, 44 miles west of the Suspension Bridge, the boat route is taken for Oswego.

An event like the opening of such a line as this, so admirable in its appointments, and foreshadowing such important results to Lake Shore interests, could not fail to be appreciated by the business community of Oswego, and they availed themselves of an early opportunity to get up a substantial tribute to the Great Western Company and their Canadian neighbors, of their consideration of the enterprise. This feeling found expression in a circular, issued on the 17th inst., through a Committee, of which E. T. CARRINGTON, Esq., acted as Chairman. It was generously responded to by people from Oswego, Fulton, Syracuse, and other places in the vicinity. Some 300 ladies and gentlemen, representing among them the principal trade and society of Oswego, with members of the Press, assembled on board the *America* on Monday evening, with the *Mechanics' Saxhorn Band of this city*, and the Fulton Brass Band, provided also with a bountiful supply of the unforbidden lower requirements for good cheer, for an excursion to Toronto, Hamilton, and back. It was the regular trip of the boat, but *of course*, its feature was the party on board—there to do honor to the Great Western Company's enterprise, and extend *reciprocity* to their friends—the Canadians of the two great cities of Canada West.

Where the sentiment of the whole city of Oswego was so fully and ably represented, it would seem invidious to mention names, but the hospitality and valuable information so freely afforded to the New-Englanders present on the occasion, enjoins upon one their of number, who exercised the Yankee prerogative of asking questions, that he should not fail to remember, as participants in the incidents of this excursion, Messrs. CARRINGTON, BRAMBLEY, PERRY, HOLLEY, of the Committee, and Messrs. DOOLITTLE, KINGSFORD, AMES, LEWIS, PENFIELD, JOHNSON, WRIGHT, IRWIN, STEVENS, MATSON, MORRISON, ISAACS and MACK, of Oswego.

The steamer left the dock at 8 o'clock P. M., amid the cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and banners, and shouts of applause from several thousand people, who lined all the available places in view of the boat.

After the agreeable duties of the table were over, which was tastefully set out by H. C. HORTON, Steward of the line, the company and music disposed themselves for dancing. The entire forward saloon of the steamer was devoted to this amusement, while the after apartments, equally spacious and magnificent, were alive and merry with the only less active throng of the gay party, who mingled in the conversation and social pleasures of the soiree. About breakfast time the boat made the landing at Toronto, but a violent rain storm prevented any further demonstration with the shore, other than the discoursing of the music from the two bands on the boat. At Hamilton, also, we reached the Great Western Company's Docks, amid music and rain. Here the party separated for the day. Some took the train for St. Catharine's or Niagara Falls, returning after dinner. Many remained on board or exchanged civilities with the Hamiltonians, who, notwithstanding our unexpected appearance in the storm, were prompt with their courtesy and welcome. Late in the day the party reassembled on board, save a few who scattered to the different points of interest, intending to return home during the week. In the course of the evening, his worship, the Mayor of Hamilton, accompanied by members of the city government, came on board to tender their regards to the party, and at the same time, owing to the state of the weather, the Mayor and Council, with great good judgment, availed themselves of the saloons of our steamer to give a *soiree*. His worship welcomed his guests from the United States in a neat speech. He expressed his profound respect and regard for our Government, institutions and people, and his regard for the New-York Sumptuary law, but said he wished to pledge the Reciprocity sentiments of Canadians, and the personal good feeling of his city to us, in their own English way, in his own name.

The Mayor's address was handsomely responded to in behalf of Oswegians and citizens of the United States present by Judge ALLEN, of Oswego late Mayor of that city. Alderman MCELROY, who came to Hamilton in 1829, when it contained but 200 inhabitants, spoke appropriately. Several Aldermen and gentlemen, from both sides of the line, spoke to the point; the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed,—the bands playing, after toasts to the Queen, the President, the City and Corporation of Hamilton. A toast to "Our American Visitors" was drunk with great enthusiasm; also the toast, "Reciprocity, an entering wedge for Free Trade."

Before the convivialities were quite over dancing began, in which all who chose mingled. The festivities were kept up to a late hour. On the departure of the city officials and gentlemen of Hamilton rockets were let off from the steamer, which were presently responded to by our guests and hosts by showers of Roman candles and light fancy fireworks. Towards morning the steamer, when her passengers were quiet in their berths, left her dock, and at breakfast on the second morning after our departure from the United States were again at Toronto, and by the middle of the afternoon the party were safely landed at Oswego. This last day the sun shone upon us warmly and brilliantly. The lake was still, the surface as smooth as glass. Ontario is deeper than Lake Erie, and when it is heaved up by a storm, the swells are more violent, but it is less frequently agitated, and on the whole a more agreeable lake to navigate.

Independent of the pleasure of this excursion itself, it marks a progress and the beginning of a free, social and trading intercourse between the northern boundary of the State of New-York and Canada, which will be felt in coming time with increasing advantage to both sides of the line. The subject of *reciprocity, its effect upon the Canadas*, and its practical working, opens up a large field for record and comment. In this connection, the city of Oswego, with its immense water power and present extensive commerce, commands especial attention.

ZED.

The Republican Circular—Disclaimer of the Editor of the Prohibitionist.

PROHIBITIONIST OFFICE, Albany, Friday, July 27.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I deeply regret the necessity which obliges me to request the insertion of this communication. The occasion of my troubling you with this request, is the appearance of my name in your paper of July 19th, attached to the call headed "Republican State Convention." To the call itself, or any one interested in it, I am quite aware, that it could be of but little consequence whether my name was attached or not. But to the undersigned, it is of great consequence, whether or not he is to be held responsible for language like the following. Says the document in question, (referring to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise:) "THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ALL OTHER POLITICAL ISSUES *is most propitious to the expression of the opinion of this State on this important question.*"

I know not who has assumed without the slightest warrant from me, to sign my name to a paper containing such language. Nor do I impugn the sincerity of those who adopt it. This is to be distinctly understood. For myself, however, I should deem it a serious departure from the truth to specify *any* one question, and say there was an "entire absence of all other political issues." But so far from signing a paper ignoring the LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTEMPERANCE, PAUPERISM AND CRIME, I think no one can well be more engrossed in any belief and conviction, than the writer is in this—that the great, ever-present, and absorbing concern now uppermost in the mind and the heart of the people of this State, is, on the one hand, to enforce and strengthen, to strengthen and enforce that great and beneficent statute;—and on the other, by the *Brewers, Distillers*, and *Liquor Dealers* generally, favored by a powerful array of lawyers, editors, and even municipal authorities, to weaken, defeat and repeal it. Nor do I see how any man, though not a friend of temperance, can declare such a statement in the face of the Liquor-Dealers' Convention, (the second within as many months,) appointed to be held on the 8th of August, for political action, and with the avowed purpose of moulding the Government and the Judiciary of a free and civilized State, so as to revive their bad and demoralizing traffic.

I suppose it cannot be claimed that either Senators or Representatives to Congress, or any other officer, is to be elected this Fall, whose duties will immediately affect what this Circular claims to be the sole issue now before the people. The principles and the sympathies of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and such like, will have a much greater influence upon the Temperance Law and the Temperance Reform. While an Attorney General is to be elected, two Judges of the Court of Appeals, 128 Assemblymen, 32 Senators, 53 County Judges, besides District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Mayors, and a host of ministerial and executive officers, all of whom will exert an *immediate influence, and, in the aggregate*, a decisive and momentous influence upon the Prohibitory Law, and the great principles upon which the Prohibitory Law is based. The presumption of others makes me cry "peace, peace," when with both pen and voice, I declare every day of my life, that *we live in the midst of a revolution*. A revolution big with the issues of life and death to fifty thousand inebriates, their wives and their children, in the Empire State; and so fraught with tremendous consequences to the universal cause of Temperance, that the fierce and extraordinary contest *entirely ignored* by this *Republican Circular*, is at this moment watched with profound and anxious solicitude by every State in the Union, every neighboring Province, and by hundreds of thousands of Prohibitionists throughout Great Britain and Ireland. * * * * *

If "no one need fear, that the Temperance question can be ignored or shuffled into obscurity at the coming election," no thanks will be due to this Circular. I have more reasons to be distrustful than the *Tribune* is aware of. Not only do I find the Temperance question "shuffled into obscurity" by this document, but, by a piece of high-handed presumption, I am made a party to the jugglery. I never was invited to the Astor House meeting. I never was consulted about the meeting, or about the call. And the first advice I have of its action, is, that in the most public manner possible, I am held responsible for a statement, which nothing could have induced me to sign.

Surely I need mention no other circumstances, to justify me in regarding with extreme distrust the men who have thus falsified my position. Out of the Republican Convention itself, good may come to the cause of Temperance. I hope it will. I hope for good out of other State Conventions this Fall. So that Temperance men may be able out of all the nominations, to make up a ticket of candidates, whose professions and practices declare them to be genuine friends of the Temperance law, and the Temperance Reform. But so far from feeling that Temperance is perfectly safe in the hands of men who ignore it, and who fraudulently represent others as ignoring it, I hold that they have environed themselves all round with circumstances, which make it the duty of the Temperance men who hope for good from their hands, to watch such managers narrowly, and with great jealousy and suspicion.

In conclusion, I beg to solicit of all Editors who have inserted the Circular to which I have been made a party, to publish at least the substance of this communication. To the above reasons for requesting that I may be struck off the Committee, I may add that I regard it as due to the State Temperance Society, while I remain one of its Executive Committee, and especially while I edit the Society's monthly paper, the *Prohibitionist*, that I should not be a member of any party Committee, of whose platform Temperance is not the chief constituent. And had I been at all notified of the Astor House meeting, or dreamed that any use would have been made of my name, without consulting me, I should have sent in my resignation at that time.

Your obedient servant,

AMASA MCCOY.

GOSSIP ON THE KANSAS BORDER.

Visit of a Live Reporter to Kansas City—General Complexion of Things—About Mr. Park and his Luminary—Atchison the Old Man of the Sea.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

AMERICAN HOTEL, KANSAS CITY, MO., Monday, July 24, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT: Last Saturday, after the members of Kansas House of Representatives had adjourned to hold private discussions over Governor REEDER'S veto, and to consider the unprecedented position it had placed them in, I rode rapidly to Kansas City, entered the Polar Star, and proceeded to the far-famed little city of Parkville, celebrated alike for having extinguished its *Luminary*, and distinguished itself for its mobocratic proclivities.

It is built, as nearly as all the towns on the Missouri River above St. Louis are built, on a bluff, or rather on a group of hills. Weston, which was built on a level plain close to the banks of the river, is now more than one mile distant from it! The lesson taught by the coquettish Missouri's treatment of that town, will cause all future founders of "places" out West, to build their city on a hill, which will at once prevent the river from overflowing and jilting it.

Walking in Parkville is rather an exercise than an amusement. A person unaccustomed to promenading on hill tops cannot walk either up or across any street without puffing like a porpoise—or like the *Republican's* theatrical critic. I don't believe that any person ever did, does, can, will or could die in Parkville of consumption or disease of the lungs, unless he contracted them in other cities. The ladies look healthier there than in St. Louis. Health is the never failing reward of taking out door exercises daily; and the inhabitants of Parkville cannot leave their homes without taking such exercise!

Parkville contains from 800 to 1,000 souls. It supports two churches. What Mrs. STOWE modestly said of herself is exceedingly applicable to the city of Parkville, "*It's not much to look at, nor ever was.*" It boasts, however, of a large stone-built hotel—built by Mr. PARK—of two very fine stone-built blocks—built by Mr. PARK—of several handsome stone private houses—built by Mr. PARK—of a stone built Presbyterian Church—built chiefly, one of its members told me, by Mr. PARK—and several tastefully constructed and painted wooden cottages surrounded by well cultivated pretty little gardens. There is evidently good taste as well as political excitement in the city of Parkville.

Parkville still supports a weekly paper. The *Southern Democrat* is the successor of the *Parkville Luminary*. *It is well edited*; it advocates Pro-Slavery principles. Mr. STARNS is an able writer as well as most hospitable gentleman and agreeable companion. Permit me thus publicly to thank him for his hospitable conduct toward me during my stay in Parkville. By-the-by, the next time you send me on a *reporterial* tour, I wish you would look over your correspondence from the section I am traveling in before you publish it. I went to the Post Office on Saturday, in company with Mr. STARNS, and got a copy of the *Democrat*. *The first article he saw was an attack on himself!* As he was an editor, of course it did not offend him; but supposing he had only been a man, what a fix I would have been in! I should have been obliged to have fought him, at least. Now, as fighting is a great bore, and as I've already done as much of it as I care about, I hope you will be more considerate the next time I leave, or give me a certificate declaratory of your willingness to fight at all times with all parties.

I tried very diligently to ascertain the character of Mr. PARK, and the estimation in which he is held in the city which bears his name, and in which he has lived for the last seventeen years. It is said that Sir WALTER RALEIGH smiled at his intention of writing a true history of the world when he heard several conflicting accounts by eye witnesses, of a fight that occurred between two men beneath his own window. If he had visited Parkville, he would have certainly given a broad grin at the thought of writing a true character of a historical celebrity.

Mr. PARK was originally a highwayman! and a negro thief; he was publicly whipped in Texas; he made money by cheating the Indians and stealing their ponies; he was one of the meanest of men, and he was a d—d Abolitionist! That's the firm belief, or at least expressed opinion, of one party.

Mr. PARK was a self-made, honorable man; he *rose from poverty to wealth by his own* unaided exertions; he was the most industrious and public spirited of citizens; he encouraged every public enterprise, and gave material aid to every public improvement; he intended to build and endow a College here at his own expense, and would soon have commenced it if he had not been banished. "I have known him," said one old man, "for seventeen years; he believed, as everybody did, until within the *last six or eight years*, that Slavery was a curse to a State, and that Missouri would go *ahead faster if she was free soil; but as for interfering* with Slavery, Sir, or running negroes away, he was as far from that as any human being is." "The fact of the matter is," said another citizen, "*he was a strong* BENTON *man; he interfered too much with* DAVY ATCHISON'S *scheme; it was necessary to ruin him if* DAVY *was to succeed, and* DAVY *soon found a pretext for ruining him.*"

Of Mr. PATTERSON, the assistant Editor of the *Luminary*, I have heard but one opinion expressed; he is despised, and deserves to be so—if what is alleged against him be true. It is said by persons who received their information from the anti-Maine Law politician himself, that PATTERSON applied to DAVY ATCHISON some time ago, for $500, for the purpose of starting an Atchison anti-Benton paper in Parkville, to oppose the *Luminary*. It appears that DAVY, the dram-loving, had no confidence in him, and declined to comply with his request. He next applied in turn to all the prominent anti-Benton men in the county; but without success. He then applied to Mr. PARK, who engaged him as assistant Editor. It is said—I know nothing of the matter—that he made the *Luminary a violent anti-Atchison journal. Now, a man who* is capable of selling his loyalty and hatred in this manner, is utterly undeserving of confidence or esteem, even when he is battling under the banners of the advocates of the right. I hope Mr. PATTERSON will explain his conduct.

But, to return to Mr. PARK. So intense is the Pro-Slavery *feeling* at Parkville, as well as at Kansas City, at Westport and throughout the Territory, that men are capable of believing anything against their political opponents. A gentleman—a member of a Legislature—who in ordinary times would *be a conservative citizen, and laugh at such a story*—gravely told me that it was believed by many persons in Platte County, and that he believed that Mr. PARK was one of MURRELL'S men! He said that Mr. PARK came to that settlement seventeen years ago, and bought out an original squatter for a small sum. For six or eight years he lived in a little log cabin, which hadn't more furniture in it than one man could carry. He left every fall, added the narrator, on the pretense of paying the taxes on his lands in Texas; but it was observed that he always brought more money back with him than he took away. Now, if he had any lands at all, they must have been wild lands, which couldn't sell for much. Then where did he get the money? That's the rub-a-dub-dub, as *Hamlet* observed—isn't it, O Sir! This gentleman stated that Mr. PARK had continued to increase in wealth, although apparently he had never carried on any lucrative or extensive business.

Industrious men generally do continue to increase in wealth, I thought, even when unconnected with highway gangs.

Another gentleman said that Mr. PARK, before the city was laid out, used to sell whisky to the Indians in contravention to the provisions of the United States laws on the subject, and that he was tried for the offense several times, and escaped only by extraordinary exertions. He said, also, that he had heard Mr. PARK and a brother-in-law of his, once sank a barrel of salt in the sand, on the opposite side of the river, and used to catch the Indian ponies and swim them across to Missouri, whenever they came up to lick the salt. "Did you ever?" "No! I never!"

Another Pro-Slavery citizen told me, that a few days after the Luminary was thrown into the Missouri, a stranger came to the city, and heard people talking about Mr. PARK. He asked if it was a Mr. PARK who had lands in Texas? Yes. Well, that man, said the stranger, was tied up to a tree in Texas, in 1832, or '33, and whipped for stealing negroes! "Would you know him again?" He didn't know that; 23 years made a great change in a man's appearance. Soon after, PARK approached in company with several citizens. That's the man, said the mysterious stranger, pointing to Mr. PARK, or it was a brother of his. This man's affidavit was taken and published, but what is more singular, it was believed! The word of an unknown man, most probably the paid tool of a politician, was taken against the established character of a well known, old and respectable citizen!

Such is the excited state of feeling along that border, that men, otherwise clear sighted and sensible, believe these ridiculous stories. Thank Heaven there is only one subject that can excite me; and thank Heaven, too, that politics can't be put up in muslin!

I visited the church-yard of Parkville. It is a thoroughly Democratic burying-place. No costly monuments or expensive grave-trappings remind one of the miserable social distinctions which divide men, or the puerile pride which characterize so many of them. The headstones are all plain and simple. I saw no evidence of bad taste except the word "consort" for wife, on a headstone, which I instantly turned my eyes away from in contempt.

There is one graceful little white marble obelisk standing on a pedestal of granite, opposite the gate. Both are not over four feet high. It is surmounted by a dove. It looks very pretty and appropriate; appropriate, because cheerful-looking and unpretending, as everything in the church-yards of believers in a merciful God should be.

Standing at the foot of the grave, you read:

ELIZA
Was kind and good.
Her memory is sweet.

On the right hand side:

"On this side lies her infant son."

On the other:

"Bury her husband near to this side. In life they were one; let not death separate."

As you turn to the remaining side, with your feet near the head of the grave, you read:

Sacred to the memory of
ELIZA ANN PARK,
Wife of
GEORGE S. PARK,
Who died April 28, 1855,
Aged 27 years.
"O I am so happy now! Praise the Lord! Blessed Jesus!"

The last words quoted were spoken by Mrs. PARK on her death-bed last year, during her husband's visit to Texas.

Unfortunate PARK—calamities have accumulated on his head of late. Within a year past, death has deprived him of his wife—a woman, as his friends and enemies alike confess, universally beloved—of his sister-in-law, and two infant sons. A political conspiracy has driven him from his home, and robbed him of thousands of dollars. His last surviving child died ten days ago, and his sister on Saturday. She had to come up to see after his property.

DAVY has raised a storm which will yet shatter his hopes, I trust. So vengeful is he in Platte County at present, that some citizens who wish to subscribe for the Missouri *Democrat* are afraid to take it, lest they should be marked by his regulators! He has succeeded by means of his tools in spreading the opinion that, if he is defeated in the coming election, the Abolitionists will "regard it as a fanatical victory!" He is the root of all the anarchy and fanaticism that has characterized the border counties during the recent excitement. If our State is ever to recover her old high character, "ATCHISON MUST BE destroyed." The sooner he gets notice to leave, the better. His departure will never prevent the commencement or endowment of any college.

I think I cannot give you a better idea of the excited state of parties up the river than by relating a tea-table incident. I was sitting at supper at the American House, in Kansas City, talking with a Missouri politician—a first-rate fellow—on the "*absorbing question*" *of the day. He was defending* what I thought the absurd practice of going to hotels whose landlord agreed with you on political subjects, even if a member of the opposite party kept a better house and charged *less* for his accommodations. "Well, I do believe in it," he said—"touch a Yankee's purse, you touch his conscience; it's the only way we can stop their d——."

He suddenly paused, and I saw that his eyes were riveted on the pretty young English waiter. After about two minutes silence he resumed "Well," said he, with the slightest bit of a sigh, "*that's a d——d pretty girl*—WHETHER SHE'S PRO-SLAVERY OR NOT!"

He said so quite unconsciously, and laughed at it quite as much as I did when I related it afterwards. You may imagine that politics run very high when they rush into a man's mind in looking at a pretty *girl*! I am glad he said so, though, for we men like to see the ladies from every point of view; and his answer constitutes what I may call "a south side view of the great muslin question."

Variously yours, J. R.

James B. Clay and George D. Prentice—Interesting Correspondence.

From the Louisville Journal.

ASHLAND, July 20, 1855.

SIR: This note will be handed to you by my friend, Major T. LEWINSKI. A similar one was addressed to you on the 18th, through my friend Mr. H. C. PINDELL, who, having lately engaged in the practice of law in your city, found the delivery of it inconsistent with his views of the moral obligations of the oath he as a lawyer is required to take.

The object of this note is solely to inquire whether you hold yourself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for publications made in the newspaper of which your are the editor, attacking private individuals. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

MR. PRENTICE'S REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21, 1855.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, sent by the hand of your friend Major LEWINSKI, is received. This *is the second note of the kind that I have received* from the family of HENRY CLAY. About 10 years ago I received a note from one of your brothers, saying he was informed by some person that I had spoken of him as insane, and asking whether, if he should furnish the testimony of a specific number of men that he was in his right mind, I would accept a challenge from him.

You say that the object of your note of yesterday is solely to inquire whether I hold myself "personally responsible as a gentleman" for publications in my paper attacking private individuals. I am not aware, Sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I prescribe for myself as an editor. I have no objection, however, to inform you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my columns as to entitle him, in my opinion, to take or *seek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him* in the field, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, Sir, that all which it concerns you to know from me is, whether I would accept a challenge from you on account of my comments in the Louisville *Daily Journal* of the 18th instant, upon your communication published in the same paper on the same day. Without putting you to the trouble of addressing the question to me in due *form*, I say to you plainly, that I would not. *I do not wish to kill you, and I am very clear in my* opinion that my article affords you neither just cause nor a rational pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for aught I know, is unobjectionable. I merely gave utterance to the thoughts and feelings naturally and necessarily excited in my mind, and as I believe, in the whole public mind, by your demolishing the sacred old dwelling of your father, and selling the lumber. You stated, in your published communication, that "aspersions, both public and private," had been cast upon you for pulling down your father's house. You thus admitted that your conduct had already become a matter of public notoriety and disapprobation, and a subject of public and private denunciation, which you called "aspersions," yet these aspersions, so called, had not been noticed by you. When you attempted a defence of your conduct and assigned your reasons for it, as you did in your article of Wednesday, you certainly gave license for those comments of mine upon the conduct, and the reasons for which, as I presume, you now wish to hold me to a personal responsibility.

My article was not a tenth part so harsh toward you personally as yours was toward me. You stigmatized me by assumptions and direct implication, as a "public calumniator," charged me in the same manner with the "prostitution of the columns" of my paper, and so used the words "liar and villain" as to show that they were meant for me. I responded with more moderation than you had a right to expect, merely denouncing that act of yours, which, as it related to a glorious old memorial of departed greatness, was almost, in its character, a public act, and which had made the heart of the nation recoil.

I repeat, Sir, that I treated you with forbearance. You spoke in your communication as if the thought of selling the material of your father's house never occurred to you until much of it had been stolen and otherwise taken away, and you added, that if you had sold one inch of it for private profit, you would feel yourself "unworthy to be a Kentuckian," and would "fly to some remote corner of the earth," to hide your "vile and dishonored head." I might, in reply, have shown that the determination to sell the lumber of that old mansion was not only fixed in your mind, but avowed and published to the world under your own hand, a month before the old mansion itself was broken up. I might have shown that you gave public notice, under your own name, in the Lexington *Observer* of July 8, 1854, and in several successive numbers of that paper, that you expected to take down your dwelling house at Ashland in August, that you would have for sale "a large quantity of the old material" then in it, and that "any one wanting such material could get a bargain by applying on the premises."

However, all this is very little to my present purpose. I have only to repeat that I would not accept a challenge from you on account of my article of Wednesday. And, as I see no necessity for my adopting the etiquette of duellists in telling you so, I shall send this by mail. I scarcely need add, that, if I have erred in any statement of facts in regard to your conduct, I shall, on having the errors pointed out to me, take pleasure in correcting them.

Yours, &c., GEO. D. PRENTICE.

J. B. CLAY, Esq.

A CARD FROM MR. CLAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It is always a task, fellow-citizens, revolting to a private individual, if he have proper sensibilities, to obtrude his private affairs upon the notice of his fellow-men. But there are occasions when he may feel himself compelled, however disagreeable it may be, to adopt such a course, and be justified in claiming public attention. I feel myself placed, by the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in such a position, and appeal to the tribunal of your calm and dispassionate judgment the more confidently, as I think that your liberty has been assailed in my person. Invading the sanctity of private life, regardless of the feelings of a mother of 75 years of age, the widow of the man of Ashland, whose memory he has pretended almost to idolize, that editor has not scrupled, through the columns of his paper, to hold up his and her son as an object for the scorn and indignation of his countrymen.

Why is it that I have been so assailed? Was it that I had personally offended the editor of the Louisville *Journal*? Not so. Never, in the whole course of my life, had I given him the least cause of offence; and if there was any public print in the land from which I ought least to have expected such attacks, the Louisville *Journal* was that one. Was it that I had been guilty of any act which any of you, placed in similar circumstances, would have hesitated to have done? I bought Ashland, as I have heretofore said, at the desire of both my father and mother; I determined to do with it as I thought best for the interest and comfort of my family. It accorded better with my judgment to rebuild my father's house upon the same design, using in its construction every particle of the old material—stone, brick or wood—that would answer, than to leave standing an old mansion, through which the water coursed, and whose walls were cracked to such an extent as to render it positively unsafe as a harbor for rats and a resort for thieves and runaway negroes. It is true that I did advertise in the *Observer and Reporter* newspaper—as the Editor of the *Journal* states in his letter of the 21st inst.—that I wished to sell certain portions of the old material; but I specified in that advertisement doors, sash, &c., which were utterly useless to me. I was not so fortunate as to find a purchaser for a single article that I desired to sell, and the consequence is, that a large quantity of old rubbish encumbers my place, which I shall have to get rid of by making a bonfire. It was not the offer to sell such old rubbish that was referred to in the first article in the *Journal* attacking me. It was a very different thing with which I was charged. It was that, having taken in hallowed by association with my father's name, I *either was, or had been, selling, for my private* profit, the beams, rafters, posts &c., of the old dwelling-house, to be made into sticks, snuff-boxes, &c., &c. In my answer, which was published in his paper, I gave such information respecting my private affairs as I thought would have satisfied any candid and reasonable man that he had done me injustice; it is true that I used language which was harsh, but I did not conceive it to be too much so towards the author of such an attack upon me.

In making his attacks upon me, the editor of the Louisville *Journal* was not instigated by any offence which I had *given him personally, and my* conduct with respect to my private property was but a pretext. He has clearly shown that he cared little for my father's name, his fame, or his family. The true cause, fellow-citizens, of these attacks, was that I had dared to exercise one of the rights of a freeman, and had been guilty of the enormous offence of making a public address to my fellow-citizens around my own home, in opposition to the principles of a party to which he was attached. I appeal to you if this was not the sole cause. In attacking me for such reason, your liberty and that of every freeman in the land was assailed in my person.

The reply which I thought right to make to the paragraph in the Louisville *Journal* of the 18th inst. was published in that paper, and accompanied by an article of its editor, a column in length, more violent and unjustifiable than the first had been. I felt that it did not become me to answer it by a new publication, and that I should be wanting in self-respect did I tamely suffer my name to be held up in such manner before the public. I accordingly deemed it my duty to address to the editor a note, through the hands of a friend simply asking the inquiry whether he held himself personally responsible as a gentleman, for publications, attacking private individuals, made in his newspaper. I received, through the Post-Office, on the 23d instant, a reply from him dated the 21st, *in which he refuses to hold himself responsible as a gentleman to me*, and with a fiendish baseness, wholly unparalleled in the history of any intercourse between honorable men, with the sole purpose *still further* to harrow my feelings, alludes to an affair with which I had *nothing to do, and of which I was wholly and entirely ignorant.*

Having thus placed himself without that pale accorded by all honorable gentlemen, in this region at least, I can never again, at any time, or upon any pretext or occasion, condescend to take the least notice of anything whatsoever that may emanate from the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, either in his public capacity or as a private man.

I have thought it right, as I have been publicly persecuted, to take place in a public manner all the facts and circumstances before my fellow-countrymen. The first attack of the *Journal*, my reply to it, the renewed assault of its editor upon me, my note to him through the hands of a friend, and his reply through the post-office, will appear under the same cover with this article.

In the fullest confidence that a generous public will pardon me for thus again bringing myself, before its notice, I subscribe myself, with great respect, its obedient servant.

ASHLAND, July 24, 1855. JAMES B. CLAY.

A GOOD PRICE.—The *Evening Gazette* gives the following: "A few months since a lady in this city, on her wedding day, received from a friend in New-York a very shabby looking picture, with the wish that it might adorn her parlor. It was so obscure that one would scarcely detect the outlines of the figures which it represented, but on account of the giver, it was sent to be restored. While there, an Englishman saw it, and offered fifty dollars for it, which offer was refused by the lady, on account of its being a gift. The Englishman urged his offer, and, calling upon the lady, said he should regard it as a favor if she would allow him to present her with one hundred dollars, and take the painting. Of course she refused, when he increased his bids gradually from one hundred to one thousand, and finally asked her to set her own price, as it was one of six paintings by MURILLO—two of which were destroyed by fire, and three of which were in Europe. So certain is he of this, that he stands in readiness to pay as high as $10,000 for the painting. Quite a pretty sum for a young bride."

Five hundred acres of rye are ready for the sickle on the pine plains east of the Merrimac at Concord, N. H., two miles from the State House—ten or fifteen thousand bushels. In truth, it is a goodly sight.

Tomatoes at Norfolk have declined from 50, 75 to 12½ cents a basket. The market is glutted.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Concluding Speech of Mr. Cobden in Reply to Lord John Russell.

In the House of Commons, during the recent discussion of the course pursued by Lord John Russell, as the English Plenipotentiary at Vienna, Mr. Cobden replied to his Lordship's speech as follows:

I have heard many speeches in this House which have astonished me, but I must say, unfeignedly, I have never heard a speech which struck me with such astonishment and grief as that which has just fallen from the noble Lord. My right honorable friend, (Mr. Gibson,) in the proper exercise of his duty as a representative of the people, calls upon the noble Lord to explain the inconsistency between his conduct at Vienna and his conduct in this House. My right honorable friend points out that it has come to his knowledge, not from the statement of the noble Lord here, when he returned from Vienna, but from the publication of an official Austrian document, that the noble Lord, when at Vienna, did confidentially—for that is the word of Count Buol—did confidentially *promise the Austrian Minister that when he returned to England he would do his best to induce the Government to assent to propositions for the establishment of peace emanating from the Austrian Government, and which the noble Lord privately affirmed to Count Buol that he approved.* The noble Lord does not deny that statement. But the first and obvious question which we ask ourselves is this: Why was not the noble Lord himself the first to come and inform us in this House that the terms submitted by the Austrian Government had his approval, and that he still approved them? [Hear, hear.] Why did not the noble Lord make that statement, not from the bench on which he sits, but from the bench from which he descended to occupy his present position? [Hear, hear.] What are the reasons assigned by the noble Lord for completely setting aside, upon coming home to England, his own convictions upon the most important question of modern times, and surrendering his judgment in the most abject manner to that of his colleagues in the Cabinet? What is the only reason assigned by the noble Lord for such astounding conduct? It is this: There had been so many changes in the Government—he himself had so lately abandoned his seat in the Cabinet only to return thither once more; there had been so many secessions from the Cabinet; and there had been so great a disposition on the part of the public to denounce all authority and to call in question the characters of all public men—that he did not think himself *justified*, under the extraordinary circumstances, in maintaining his own opinions upon this *the gravest of all questions*, and in surrendering his seat in the Cabinet which had overruled his own convictions. Why, does not the noble Lord see that the reason why the public have lost faith in public men is because public men have become suspected of doing that which the noble Lord has come out in the face of the whole world [hear] and told us he has done? [Hear, hear.] Why ought the public—why does the public—why should the public—have any faith in public men, except it be because they believe that those public men have certain opinions, that they are swayed by certain principles, and that they may be reckoned upon to act up to their convictions? [Hear, hear.] What does the noble Lord tell the public—he who has been for 30 odd years the almost exclusive leader of this House—who has gathered about him so much of the hope and confidence of the country—who for years had led a majority of this House? He says: "I am willing to abandon my opinions; I am willing to surrender my judgment—a judgment which you, the public, have believed to be founded upon long experience and great abilities; I am willing to surrender it all at the instance of my colleagues, and to retain my seat in the Cabinet, to carry on a war on the policy of my colleagues and against my most solemn convictions." [Hear, hear.] Does not the noble Lord see that he has taken the exact course to strike at the foundation of all confidence in public men, and to *render it impossible for the representative system to be carried out?* [Hear.] The noble Lord seems to me to have abdicated his reasoning faculties. Why, does he not see—does not a child see, that the country does not want him bodily in the Cabinet merely to represent somebody else's opinions? What the country wants is, that in the noble Lord the member for the city of London they will have the benefit of his long experience, his eminent abilities and his cool judgment. But the noble Lord has struck at the confidence of the public in public men still more fatally by the way in which he has allowed this matter to transpire.

Again, has he shown us he does not deal fairly with the public; he did not allow the public to know what were his opinions on what was doing until by some accident they are found out. He retained his seat in the Cabinet for months, and allowed the war to be carried on contrary to the plan and system which he himself declared to be necessary; he never told us that he believed the war was being carried on upon a system so faulty that it could not lead to success until an honorable member called public attention to the conduct of the war, and then he abandoned his seat, and confessed that he had been sitting in the Cabinet until he was accidentally found out, while the war was being conducted on principles which he emphatically condemned. And now what has he done? He comes home from Vienna, and, instead of telling us frankly, as I say he was bound to do, and the country expected he would do, what his own opinions were upon the grave questions of peace and war, he made a speech denouncing Russia, playing out all the claptrap used to excite public opinion and public passions, and denouncing the encroachments and aggressions of Russia. I do not say with the motive, but it certainly had the effect, of making the country believe he had come back from Vienna *disgusted with the proposals for peace made there*, and despairing of arriving at any terms of peace, and that he was, therefore, anxious to stimulate the passions of the country in order that the war might be carried on more vigorously. All this time the noble Lord was the sole depositary of his secret—he knew well he came back from Vienna, bringing with him proposals for peace which he told Count Buol he considered were practicable and fair, and which he promised to advocate with his colleagues. And now he tells us that he considered those terms which he promised to support to be such as would have afforded fair ground for a permanent peace, and, to use his own words, they did offer "a guarantee for the security of Europe." And yet, with those convictions upon this most momentous of all questions, the noble Lord comes home, takes his seat in the Cabinet, and makes a speech, which, if framed especially to mislead the public mind as to his own convictions, it would be impossible to excel in double-dealing with the confidence of the country, and now he gets up and says the great difficulty of the day is, that there is a want of confidence in public men, [hear, hear] and that the public are prepared instantly that a Minister attains to power to distrust him, to assail him, and to drag him from his high position.

He quotes the example of the noble Lord—the member for Tiverton. Now, compare the language he uses towards the noble Lord at the head of the Government with that which three or four years ago he used towards the same noble Lord, when he, (the noble Lord, the member for the City of London,) was Prime Minister, and the noble Lord, the member for Tiverton was Foreign Secretary, and remember the opinion he then expressed in this House and induced his sovereign to sanction. What will the country now say when the noble Lord tells us his great confidence in the noble Lord the member for Tiverton, and denounces the conduct of the country in questioning that noble Lord's conduct immediately on his succeeding to the head of the Government? If anybody can be selected who is responsible for doubts and misgivings on the part of the public towards the Minister now at the head of the Government, it is the noble Lord the member for London, who more than any one has contributed to that mistrust.

The noble Lord (J. Russell) seems to me to come here with the idea that he can separate himself, as a member of the Cabinet, from the plenipotentiary at Vienna. He has certain opinions as plenipotentiary, but he cannot come back, enter the Cabinet, and then be willing to abandon those opinions. We know him here as the Colonial Minister—as a member of the Cabinet; we hold him responsible to us and the country as a Cabinet Minister of the Crown, and we cannot separate him in his two capacities of Minister and Plenipotentiary. Did the noble Lord, the member for London, honestly and in good faith, promise to Count Buol to support this proposition for peace, and did he come back to England and in the Cabinet advocate those views? If he has done so, I say he has abandoned his duty, forfeited his trust, and abdicated the high position he has hitherto held, by not resigning his seat in the Cabinet when he found it would not carry out his views. [Hear, hear.] He was bound to do as M. Drouyn de Lhuys did with great consistency, [hear,] and great honesty, when he resigned the proud position which he held before Europe, upon finding he could not induce his Sovereign to concur in the views to which he had pledged himself at Vienna. Now the noble Lord talks to us of the disadvantage to the public service, if he had resigned office; but I say he was bound to do so. Does he not think he has done a greater injury to the public service by remaining? Has he not struck a heavier blow to the faith in all public men by remaining in the Cabinet, by giving up his own judgment and agreeing in the criminal conduct, as I call it, of carrying on an exterminating war, merely because, as he now tells us, he has confidence in the noble Lord the member for Tiverton? If he had resigned his office and retired to the back benches, the country would have had one more instance of a public man who from earnest conviction did not hesitate to abandon the honor and emoluments of office, and he would thereby have given far greater strength to the characters of public men in this country than he did by remaining in office and abandoning his own convictions.

There is one point to which I must refer. It is delicate ground to touch upon—it is one of the great dangers of our day. That is, the way in which public men have forfeited their title to the confidence of the country. [Hear, hear.] It is a matter which I have alluded to before in private, but only distantly, when looking into the future and contemplating incidents which might occur this Autumn—dangers to which we might be exposed from accidents which have happened already during my short experience. I have always considered that the great danger which we have to dread is lest there should be no one man in this country round whom the public could rally and would rally in case of any great social difficulty or danger. We have brought ourselves to the position which in France was only arrived at after successive changes, and, to use a familiar, but expressive phrase, we have "used up" *every political character in the land.* I now speak with the greatest sincerity when I avow I look upon the conduct of the noble Lord—disastrous as I believe it to be to himself as a public man and an individual—with far more regret and apprehension on account of the dangers to which I believe his conduct exposes the system of representative government in this country. I am one who thinks that the continuance by the noble Lord and his Government in the system upon which they are now acting does bode difficulty and danger, which will require, in the stress and strain to which the vessel of the State may be exposed, able heads and cool hands to conduct us safely through domestic dangers and social difficulties. It is not, then, merely that the noble lord is the member of a Cabinet which has plunged us into what I must call a useless war, but it seems to me they are utterly incompetent to understand the extent of the danger and difficulty to which we may be exposed. Now, does any one think that in renewing this war the Cabinet have taken the necessary steps to bring it to a successful issue? What are they doing? They are now talking of driving Russia out of the Principalities, or of compelling them to withdraw from Silistria, for the noble lord and his colleagues are renewing the war with these objects accomplished. You did not drive the Russians from the Principalities, for they withdrew; and as soon as it was known that Austria had entered into a treaty with Turkey to occupy the principalities the Russians retired from Silistria, and not because they could not take the place, as every military authority will tell you that it was but a matter of a few weeks. When the Russians had crossed the Danube, what caused them to cross the Pruth? Was it because they were afraid of England and France? No; it was because Austria and Prussia had entered into a treaty by which the whole of the power of Germany would have been brought to bear on this question, and they made the crossing of the Pruth by Russia a *casus belli*, and knowing this Russia withdrew its troops across the Pruth. Nothing is more clear to me in tracing the course of these operations than this—that *everything which Russia has done has been either from a fear of Austria and Germany, or with a view of conciliating them.* [Hear, hear.] You are not fighting for practicable objects with the aid of Germany. Austria and Prussia would never have allowed Russia to occupy Constantinople. All Germany would have united to prevent anything of the kind from taking place. This has now been disposed of.

You have renewed the war, and what are you going to do? Does any one think that the Cabinet have settled what they are going to do, or that the noble lord, the member for the city of London, has proposed the question—what is our object in renewing the war? [Hear, hear.] This is the question which we, as representatives of the people, have to face. And, oh that I could make honorable members use the same language in public in this House which I have heard them use in private in the lobbies! [Hear, hear.] Oh that they would speak out on this question! and I entreat you, for the sake of the salvation of the country, if you have superior lights to the mass of your countrymen—and you have no right to be here if you have not—let them, I implore you, know what you really think on this question—deal honestly with them. [Hear, hear.] Do not frighten yourselves by imagining that you will be telling secrets to Russia, for they know what is going on in France and England better than many of us do—they know the number of our recruits, how many men we are short of the number voted, and the state of our militia; do not fancy that you will be telling secrets to Russia by facing this question and seeking to learn what the object of the Government is in renewing the war. Are we to believe it is, as we are told by the irresponsible writers of the press, with a view of humbling Russia? Can you do so by the plans adopted by the Government? Humble Russia, with its 60,000,000 of inhabitants and inexhaustible raw material for troops!—by what? By 30,000 men? and you have never had more than that number of effective British bayonets at once in the Crimea. How do you intend to accomplish this object of humbling Russia? I have told you before that I think there is scarcely any limit to the power of England and France, if they put forth all their strength; but has our Government dealt honestly with the country, and told them what they require to carry on this war? We are told to rely on France; but is there not danger in entering into an alliance for carrying on operations on land in which that country sends four or five times the number of troops we do? Do we measure our pretensions according to such proportions, or do we in this country waste as if we were going to leave to France the task of humbling Russia? Is France in a position to humble Russia? Let us tell the whole truth as regards France, with respect to which nothing is more certain than this—and it is confirmed by every member of this House who has lately come from France—*that this war is not popular in France. It never has been popular in France, and is now odious.* If I wanted a proof of this I could find it in the address of the Emperor of the French lately made to his Chambers, for it contains the following ominous paragraph:—"My Government will propose to you to vote the annual recruitment bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill." Why was the Emperor so careful to state that he was not going to make any extraordinary levy of soldiers? Why, because he knows that in the only part of France where his main strength is—viz., among the peasantry of the provinces, if he had attempted an extraordinary levy of men such a measure would depopularize him with the people on whom he has relied for his power. But is this the way to carry on war with Russia? Did Napoleon I. do so? Had he not an army of 500,000 men, with an army in reserve of 300,000 men? I tell the Emperor of France, as I tell you, that if you invade Russia, and fight her on her own soil, you must, if you intend to bring the war to a successful issue, have extraordinary levies of men both in France and England. (Hear, hear.) When you see the Emperor of Russia issuing his ukases, and by one stroke of his pen ordering a levy of 250,000 men, do you think that you can carry on a successful contest with him with 30,000 men, or that you can do without having an extraordinary levy of troops?

My complaint and accusation against the noble lord at the head of the Government are this—that from the time he came into office he has not dealt fairly with the country—he has not laid before them the difficulties they will have to face, or what will be required to carry on the war. [Hear, hear.] We have on the one hand had the newspapers stating that the country is enthusiastically in favor of the war, and on the other hand we have had the Government proposing a vote for the increase of the army, when they know right well that the number previously voted had not been enlisted. They do not, however, tell the country this; for I can point out a speech of the noble Lord's, made three months ago, in which he said the enlistment was going on most successfully; but I am sure, when you get the weekly returns, you will find that the enlistment was then in a most unsatisfactory state. And how are you dealing with the handful of brave men you have sent to the Crimea? Why, you are hurling your best blood against that vast fortress in the attempt to do that which every high military authority—Sir Howard Douglas, Sir W. Napier and others—tells you is hopeless, and that, until you invest Sebastopol and besiege it according to the invariable rules of war, there is no chance of taking it. You know this, and yet you are carrying on the war under the pretence that you are fighting a battle for the liberties of all Europe. [Hear, hear.] It is not very complimentary to tell all Europe that you are fighting for its liberties; neither do I think that the Germans, the Swedes, the Danes, the Swiss, or others will feel it as a compliment to be told so; but if you do set up these mighty pretensions do not show your impotence or use threats which you cannot carry out. I, as an advocate for peace, tell you that I think this war might have been avoided, but I share with the rest of you the ridicule which is heaped on this country for the boast and braggadocio which in the end are attended by such humble performances. We are like the Chinese brandishing paper shields with tigers' heads on them, sounding gongs, and blustering in the face of the world and expecting it to be frightened at these our warlike preparations. [Hear, hear.] We are now, probably, within a month of separating, and are we to leave the country in the hands of this Ministry, drifting on in this war, with no object avowed, and with nobody understanding what the object of the war is? [Hear, hear.] I declare, for myself, let the noble Lord say what he will of a change in the Cabinet, that I would rather take the chances of such a change, and would infinitely rather see a Government formed of members from the other side of the House brought over to this side to carry on the war. [Hear, hear.] I think that this would give us a better chance of reconstituting an honest party, both in this house and in this country. [Hear, hear.] I look back with regret on the vote which I gave on the motion which changed Lord Derby's Government. I regret the result of that motion, for it has cost the country 100,000,000 of treasure, and between 20,000 and 30,000 good lives. [Hear, hear.] Do not let us, then, be frightened by the threat of a change of Ministry; anything will be better than allowing the country to go drifting on in this war as it is doing, without any one honestly declaring to it the object of the war. [Hear, hear.] Does anybody profess to solve the mystery of what the war is carried on for? Is it to take Sebastopol? If it is, you must surround the place with 240,000 men, and starve the garrison out. Are you prepared to do that? Will you Winter again in the Crimea, which I am told is now the talk in your camp? You had the opportunity of making peace, but the Government rejected the terms that were offered. You have estranged the other Powers of Europe from you, and left yourselves without any other important ally than France. Under these circumstances, I entreat this House to speak out its honest conviction. I see the danger that is before us in the loss of confidence in public men; and I only utter my own firm persuasion when I say that I look upon the noble Lord's (Lord J. Russell's) conduct as striking the heaviest blow that has ever yet been dealt at that confidence. [Hear, hear.] As I wish well to our representative system, I would earnestly exhort every member of this House who aspires to be a statesman sedulously to shun the course which the noble Lord, the member for London, has adopted in this momentous matter. [Hear, hear.]

The Rainy Term—Rainy Days in July for Sixty-seven Years.

We have made up from our memoranda of the weather a statement of the particular days on which rain fell, and the number of days, in the month of July, in New-York City and on the West end of Long Island, embracing three places of observation within a circle of five miles in diameter, for a period of sixty-seven consecutive years, viz.: from 1789 to 1855, both years inclusive, as follows:

1789—3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 19, 25, 30 and 31 ... 9
1790—18, 19 and 24 ... 3
1791—9, 13 and 16 ... 3
1792—4, 9, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 28 and 29 ... 10
1793—1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 19 and 31 ... 9
1794—3, 4, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20 and 26 ... 8
1795—1, 6, 10, 17, 22, 24, 27, 30 and 31 ... 9
1796—8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29 and 30 ... 13
1797—9, 15, 23, 24, 25 and 27 ... 6
1798—3, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 29 and 30 ... 12
1799—5, 6, 9 and 13 ... 4
1800—8, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 25 ... 7
1801—1, 3, 13, 16, 21, 28, 29 and 31 ... 8
1802—5, 9, 19, 24, 25, 26 and 30 ... 7
1803—1, 2, 8, 13, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31 ... 14
1804—1, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 22 and 31 ... 8
1805—6, 13, 14, 23 and 26 ... 5
1806—3, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30 and 31 ... 9
1807—4, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28 ... 9
1808—2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 29 ... 13
1809—2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24 ... 13
1810—7, 8, 16, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30 and 31 ... 9
1811—8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 25, 29 and 31 ... 9
1812—2, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18, 22, 29 and 30 ... 9
1813—9, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28 and 30 ... 10
1814—3, 6, 10, 11, 17, 20, 27, 28 and 29 ... 9
1815—3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 26 and 28 ... 10
1816—13, 15, 16, 20 and 28 ... 5
1817—6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24 and 30 ... 10
1818—3, 7, 9, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 26 ... 9
1819—11, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26 and 27 ... 7
1820—10, 14, 21, 27, 28, 29 and 30 ... 7
1821—2, 10, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 27 ... 8
1822—1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 20, 24 and 28 ... 10
1823—2, 7, 11, 15, 16, 18, 25, 26 and 29 ... 9
1824—3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 19, 23, 29 and 30 ... 9
1825—3, 5, 25 and 31 ... 4
1826—2, 4, 5, 14, 16, 17, 21, 24 and 25 ... 9
1827—4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 25 and 26 ... 10
1828—1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26 and 28 ... 14
1829—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 15, 20, 28 and 30 ... 11
1830—6, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21, 28 and 29 ... 8
1831—2, 6, 8, 9, 16, 20, 26, 27 and 31 ... 9
1832—10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 26, 29 and 30 ... 9
1833—2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 24 and 30 ... 9
1834—1, 10, 13, 15, 17, 29 and 31 ... 7
1835—6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29 and 31 ... 12
1836—3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30 ... 15
1837—1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 15, 19, 22, 24 and 28 ... 11
1838—1, 3, 6, 12, 16, 20, 25 and 26 ... 8
1839—2, 3, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21 and 31 ... 8
1840—6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 23 ... 9
1841—1, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 25, 28, 30 and 31 ... 10
1842—1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 24, 27, 29, 30 and 31 ... 14
1843—2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 29, 30 and 31 ... 10
1844—3, 5, 10, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 25 and 31 ... 11
1845—2, 3, 14, 20, 22, 24, 27 and 30 ... 8
1846—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 24 ... 12
1847—12, 13, 20, 22, 25, 26 and 30 ... 7
1848—1, 3, 9, 13, 14, 27 and 31 ... 7
1849—7, 14, 21, 26 and 31 ... 5
1850—1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26 and 29 ... 10
1851—1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 19, 23, 24 and 25 ... 13
1852—1, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, 29, 30 and 31 ... 9
1853—1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 31 ... 15
1854—9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29 ... 10
1855—4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 ... 19

It will be seen from the details of the above memoranda, to what extent the rainy days have been continuous, by the following statement of all the years where the rainy term has continued for more than four successive days, in the month of July, for the long period named, as follows:

In July, 1803, rain fell from 23 to 28, 6 consecutive days.
In July, 1807, rain fell from 19 to 23, 5 consecutive days.
In July, 18[illegible], rain fell from [illegible], 5 consecutive days.
In July, 1836, rain fell from 9 to 15, 7 consecutive days.
In July, 1851, rain fell from 6 to 10, 5 consecutive days.
In July, 1855, rain fell from 19 to 30, 12 consecutive days.

The duration of the rainy term in July, of this year, has greatly exceeded that of any July for a period of two-thirds of a century.

The heat has been great, and the maximum has been at and above ninety degrees on ten days; at and above eighty, and below ninety, on fifteen days; between seventy and seventy-nine, on five days, and at sixty-three one day, viz. on the 21st. Lightning has been active within the field of research, on twenty-one days, and accounts yet to come in may cover several other days of the month.

E. Meriam.

Brooklyn Heights, July 31, 1855.

Domestic Liquor on Trial.—We are authorized to add to our account yesterday, of an arrest for selling domestic liquors, that this suit has been brought by the City Temperance Alliance; that the defendant elected to be tried at the Special Sessions, and that the trial is set down for next Tuesday, August 7, at 9 A. M., at the Halls of Justice, in Centre-street. This is the first case under the new law, when both sides of this important question will have been argued by counsel. The City Alliance have committed the case to the management of E. S. Capron, Esq., who has studied the whole subject with great care, and will present an able argument.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bakers' Loaves—Every Man's Wife his own Baker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was rejoiced to find in the Times of yesterday an editorial article on the subject of "Small Loaves," and the pertinacity with which the Bakers adhere to the "small loaf system."

I took occasion some two months since, to weigh a loaf of bread, and have continued doing so, every few days, up to the present time. I have daily watched the quotations of flour, to ascertain, particularly, if the bakers made a corresponding increase in the size of their loaves, as the decrease in the price of flour. It is needless for me to say (as you know it,) that my scales indicate the same to-day as they did on the 5th of June last! Not an ounce of bread has the consumer gained by the decrease in the price of flour!

Drovers, middlemen and hucksters, have monopolized and controlled beef cattle, and forced the community to submit to their extortionate demands. Bakers, however, thank God for his bountiful Providence, have not the power to control and entail such impositions upon us; the bread evil can soon be remedied, let us at once go to work and correct it.

The remedy is in the hands of every good housewife, whose duty should be to furnish to her family, every day, a good supply of wholesome home-made bread, such as will make the palates of every inmate of her family smack with delight, and carry dismay into every bakery in the country.

A Poor Man.

Emigration Commission.

The usual meeting of Commissioners occurred yesterday.

Present—Messrs. Verplanck, Carrigan, Kennedy, Purdy, Kelly, Morgan and Garrigue.

The following is the abstract of the weekly report:

Alien Emigrants arrived up to July 25	77,851
Arrived since, to Aug. 1	4,159
Total	82,0[illegible]
Arrivals to Aug. 1 last year	160,908
In Marine Hospital	135
In Emigrant Refuge	2,[illegible]
In Canal-street Office	—
Total	2,430
Same period last year	2,342
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 1, 1855, including $61,192 46, balance Jan. 1, 1855	$[illegible]
Aggregate disbursements	347,449 96
In Mechanics' Bank, overdraft	$67,450 91

From this statement it appears that since New-Year's day, not quite, but nearly, one-half the number of emigrants have arrived as compared with the return for the same day last year—and we are now in August—in that quarter of the year when the numbers arriving will go on decreasing so as possibly to leave the comparative numbers at Christmas much as at present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

A report of the Committee was read to whom the inquiry had been referred whether the expenses of the Commission could be brought more completely within the income. This was deemed possible—dividing all expenses into those for food, labor, or medicine, several suggestions were offered, especially the abolition of all sinecure offices. Employment of the inmates was recommended for various reasons. As a sanitary, moral and financial reform, it was urged that those who would not work should not eat. Many would never return as now they do, if they were conscious they must work. The labor of the inmates might supersede much, for which the Commission has now to pay.

Resolved, Therefore, that the house physicians and surgeons report twice a week the names of all convalescent patients able to work.

Several other suggestions followed, especially that the school at Wards' Island be handed over to the Board of Education.

Mr. Kennedy and some other members of the Commission thought the phrase "Work-house," odious; the work ought to be done within the Commission in some appropriate House of Industry to be erected by themselves. The trustees were willing to take the school and its expenses off their hands. Assistant orderlies, and a variety of expensive under officers might judiciously be cut off. The Commission were now $67,000 overdrawn at the Bank. After some conversation, the report was received and adopted, substituting "House of Industry" for "Work-house;" and the salaries of orderlies and nurses allowed to remain, were recommended to be fixed at $8 per month. The families of the employés on the Island were advised to be stricken from the pay-roll. The foreman over the laborers ought to attend to the Croton water. The "washing" of the employés on the Island is to be deducted from their compensation; and some other minor arrangements of an economical character were recommended.

In the matter of the vessel *Lorena*, the counsel to the Board, C. O'Conor, Esq., has reported to the Board that they have no power to interfere so long as a vessel respects the laws of this country. The *Lorena* arrived two days ago.

THE NEW DEPOT.

We visited the Depôt on being informed that "all things are now ready" for the reception of emigrants. The baggage smashers, carmen, runners and all the greedy cormorants and skinners that have hitherto fastened with worse than leech-like tenacity on the helpless stranger, are now left to take up Othello's lamentation,—their "occupation" is clear "gone" for ever; and, what is better, now that the Emigrant Depôt is *un fait accompli*, everybody acquiesces in the propriety of the change. A couple of elegant flags wave over the entrance to Castle Garden, and the arrangements we have already described are all complete, the establishment being now in full working order.

Testimonial to a Police Captain.

On Tuesday evening a large number of the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward met at Onderdonk's Hall, in Grand-street, and made presentation of a splendid gold hunting watch and appendages to Captain Russell, of the Thirteenth Ward Police. Among the guests present was Alderman Briggs and other well-known citizens.

On the outer case of the watch was an engraved representation of General Washington standing beside his war charger; on the reverse being the corporate coat of arms. On the inner case was the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. John F. Russell, by the citizens and police of the Thirteenth Ward, in testimony of their respect and esteem for his services as an officer and conduct as a gentleman. City of New-York, July, 1855." The cost of the gift was $275.

After the presentation a supper was set on, and partaken of by the company.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of George Shanley, whose death took place yesterday morning, from the effects of injuries received (as reported in the Times) from the effects of a fall from the fourth story window of the Cooper Institute. From the evidence it appeared that deceased and a fellow workman ran to a window to see a military procession pass, and while standing on a board supported on two uprights, it broke, precipitating deceased to the street. Verdict, "Death from compression of the brain, produced by a fall from the fourth story of the Cooper Institute."

The same Coroner also investigated the matter of the death of Joseph Reade, at the same time and place, and whose death resulted from injuries received while hastening to aid his fellow laborer. Verdict, "Death from internal injuries accidentally received by a fall from a ladder at the Cooper Institute."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest on the body of one James Fitzgerald, a brakeman of the Hudson River Railroad, who came to his death in the following manner: At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Poughkeepsie train was coming in at Sixty-first-street, deceased went on top of the cars to detach the bell cord from the engine, when his head came in contact with the wash-house bridge, killing him instantly, his skull being broken in pieces. He was fully aware of his danger, and no blame attaches to any one. Verdict accordingly. He was aged 27 years, and a native of Ireland.

Drowning Accident.

At about 8½ o'clock on Tuesday evening five persons were approaching a dock at the foot of Fifty-third-street, when the force of the current drove the boat against a schooner, at the time lying at the wharf, with such force as to upset the small boat, precipitating its occupants into the water. Four of them succeeded in saving themselves from a watery grave by clinging to the bowsprit-rigging of the schooner, whence they were rescued by the crew; but the fifth, named Emily McGowan, aged 20 years, residing in the Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, was carried off by the force of the eddy, and [illegible] out into the stream. Search was made for the body, but it was fruitless.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Aug. 1.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer and Hoffman, J. J.

Morse vs. Smith.—This is a case in regard to the Magnetic Telegraph, of which the plaintiff is the inventor. It came before the General Term on appeal from the decision at the Special Term. At the time of the trial before, we gave a full statement of the facts in the case. The decision of the Court was delivered by

Hoffman, J.—The Court have accepted considerable time in coming to a final determination in this case. After due consideration we have come to the opinion

That the claim of the plaintiff is not valid against the defendant. That the defendant is not indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed, nor in any sum whatever, and that the first proposition of the plaintiff be accordingly disallowed. That the second, third, fourth, ninth and tenth propositions of the plaintiff be disallowed. That the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and eleventh propositions of the plaintiff be allowed.

The order, therefore, must be settled in accordance with our decision upon these propositions at Special Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

The following decisions were given at Special Term:

Neal vs. Bosey.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

U. S. Trust Co. Receiver vs. Harris.—The only question in this case was, one of fact and of no public importance. Judgment for the surrender of the bond and mortgage, upon Mr. Harris surrendering the certificate to the Clerk of the Court, to be canceled.

Slater vs. Johnson.—Order to be settled at Special Term.

Jennings vs. Jennings.—This was an action brought for the partition and sale of certain property. The 448th section of the Code provides that the articles of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable, shall apply. The infant defendants in the suit applied for a guardian *ad litem*. An order was accordingly made to that effect. No bond, however, was given by the guardian, nor was there any order that it should be given. The case proceeded to judgment, and a decree was made directing a sale and division. The sale was made and the referee's report confirmed. The purchaser found this defect in the proceedings and objected. An order was made that the guardian file a bond nunc pro tunc. This order was good for nothing if the statutes are enforced. The order must therefore be dismissed with costs.

In the course of rendering the decisions, Judge Hoffman remarked that, with the exception of a single case, which he hoped to be able to dispose of, in a few days, there was not one case which had been heard at either General or Special Term, in which a decision had not been rendered. This speaks for itself, and shows convincingly the great value of the Court and its Judges.

In September next, with clean consciences, the calendar business will be again resumed with renewed vigor.

A Second Motion for a New Trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Woodruff.

In re Hunt et als. vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.—Decision by Woodruff, Justice.

Woodruff, J.—This action was brought to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff from a collision between their steamboat and the ferry boat of the defendants, alleged to have occurred through the negligence and want of skill of the defendants' servants in the management of the ferry-boat. On the trial the Jury have found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Motion is now made for a new trial upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, and that under the rules of law applicable to the case, as given to the Jury in the charge of the Court, it is contrary to law.

Upon a former occasion the circumstances of this collision were brought before this Court on the defendants' appeal from a judgment rendered in the plaintiffs' favor in the Marine Court, and that judgment was reversed upon the ground that the charge to the Jury there was erroneous. On the trial in this action, (brought in this Court, after such reversal,) the instructions to the Jury were entirely satisfactory to the defendants, and were undoubtedly very decidedly in their favor. Upon the questions of fact, however, which were left to the Jury, a verdict has again been rendered for the plaintiffs.

I have carefully considered the mass of testimony given on the trial, and although I am free to say that the impression which was on my mind at the time of the trial is confirmed, and that were I sitting as a Juror, I must have come to a conclusion at variance with the verdict which was rendered, yet it by no means follows that the verdict should therefore be set aside. If the correctness of verdicts was to be measured by that test, and they are to be set aside whenever the Judge who presides at the trial finds that the evidence has made a different impression upon his mind, we might better dispense with the Jury altogether, for, in effect, this would be to require that they always respond to the opinion of the Court upon the facts by an unquestioning acquiescence. The defendants' counsel neither asks nor expects that this verdict should be set aside upon that mere ground, and he insists, therefore, that the verdict is in palpable disregard of the rules of law by which the rights of the parties are governed.

The conflict of evidence upon the various questions raised on the trial bearing on the main issue, whether either and which of the parties was guilty of negligence causing or tending to cause the collision, was very great. And in that conflict was involved not only the vigilance and skill of the defendants' servants, but also their credibility, and, to some extent, the same points were presented by the testimony regarding the servants of the plaintiffs. And, so far as the verdict depends upon the evidence, which was conflicting, or upon the degree of confidence which the Jury placed in the credibility of the witnesses for either party, I need hardly repeat what has so often before been said in this and other Courts, the verdict is conclusive.

And again, when besides such conflict the action is for a tort, and involves such questions as fraud, negligence, want of skill, reasonable care, diligence and the like, the questions are often and very properly said to belong to the Jury in a peculiar degree, and therefore if the questions have been left under appropriate and satisfactory instructions to them from the Court respecting the law, the verdict should not be disturbed unless it be upon the clearest grounds.

In this case we find that in our endeavor to get the very first view of these two vessels, conflict arises in the evidence relating to their respective situations, distance from each other, and the relation to each of the lines of their courses at the time when there was an appearance of danger. It is true that I might conclude that I should, notwithstanding the conflict, find no difficulty in determining those points, but I cannot say that there is no room for a difference of opinion, especially when I consider that the Jury may have discredited the statement of the Captain of the ferry-boat, and questioned his means of knowledge. The courses of the two boats were, under the view of the law presented by the Court in the charge, a matter of great importance, for on it depended the applicability of the statute requiring boats when meeting to go towards the shore which was nearest the right or starboard side, and upon this point the jury were fully and distinctly instructed. And in relation to the course of the ferry-boat just before the collision, and before either had changed its course, the witnesses for the plaintiffs and defendants do not agree. The Jury may have believed, from the circumstance that the Captain of the ferry-boat was at his supper, leaving the wheel in the hands of one of his men until very shortly before the collision, that his evidence regarding the course of the ferry-boat was founded rather on his knowledge of the proper course, and his own habit of steering when he directed the course of the boat the whole distance, than upon his recollection of the actual direction the boat was taking at that time. But whatever view they may have taken of the testimony of the Captain and of the other witnesses for the plaintiffs on this point, it would be going very far for the Court to say that they had no right to believe the evidence of the plaintiffs' pilot on this subject. Again, in regard to the vigilance of the defendants' servants and the practicability of the plaintiffs' boat going to the right at all, and if not, then as to the discretion and judgment shown by the plaintiffs' servants in attempting to pass astern of the ferry-boat, there is conflict. There is some evidence that the pilot of the ferry-boat was not at his post until the danger was so imminent that the plaintiffs could not do more than they did to avoid the collision. There is some evidence that if the pilot of the ferry-boat had been on the look-out, he would have seen the plaintiffs' boat turn, and by keeping his own course would easily have avoided the collision. And again, that if the ferry-boat had stopped, or as the witness says, "slowed and backed" when the other boat did, there would have been no collision. And there is some evidence that the plaintiffs' boat had turned out of her course in season, (or perceiving that she could not, on account of the derrick lying above, turn to the right, and that if she continued her course the vessels must come in contact,) to have enabled the pilot of the ferry-boat, if at his post and on the lookout, to see that the other was going astern, and that there was no reason for his changing his course. There is other evidence bearing upon the question of the respective vigilance, skill and discretion exercised by those in charge of the two boats, each party attacking the other upon these points; and I have no hesitation in saying that so far as the liability for this collision depended upon this question, apart from the statute before referred to, it seems to me that there is no rule which would warrant an interference with the verdict; and in regard to the application of the statute to the circumstances in which these boats were placed, and therefore its effect upon the rights and duty of the parties respectively, although there is room for hesitation, my conclusion is that the verdict is not so wholly unsupported by evidence that the conclusions of the Jury should be overruled.

It is true that in what I have said I have not presented the case as strongly for the defendants as I might, but from what is suggested, I think it will appear that whatever my own view of the case might have been, had I been sitting as a Juror, I ought not to let that opinion control the determination of this motion.

The motion for a new trial must be denied with costs.

Important Lien Law Decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

A. M. Quimby & Son vs. Thomas J. Sloan and others.—This was an action brought to enforce a mechanics' lien under the following circumstances: The plaintiffs, well-known lightning rod manufacturers of this City, were employed last Fall by Sloan & Leggett to attach lightning rods to the Empire Works in Twenty-fourth-street. The buildings were at that time in process of erection. Before they were completed, however, Sloan & Leggett failed, and made an assignment of their property to Wright & Purdy, who were also made defendants. A. M. Quimby & Son not getting their money, filed a notice of lien, and proceeded in the usual manner in the enforcement of their claim. Their notice of lien was filed after the assignment was executed, but before it was recorded. The plaintiffs obtained a judgment in the Marine Court, and the defendants appealed.

The opinion of the Court was rendered substantially as follows, by

Woodruff, J.—The question chiefly discussed in this case, is whether the plaintiff had any lien [illegible]; and this question in its application to the present case divides itself into two questions:

1. Whether the plaintiffs had any lien upon which they could proceed in the Marine Court, or to compel the application of the property bound thereby in the payment.

2. Whether upon any equitable principles the plaintiffs had a lien, as vendors for the [illegible] which gave them priority over the rights acquired by Wright & Purdy, grantees, under the deed to them, and which might have been enforced in a Court having general equity jurisdiction, and on a complaint filed for the purpose of establishing such an equitable lien.

First, then: Did the plaintiffs establish a lien which could be foreclosed in the Marine Court? I feel constrained to answer this question in the negative. That Court has no jurisdiction to enforce equitable liens. It has no equity jurisdiction [illegible] here upon it. The statute has given the Marine Court jurisdiction in specific cases, and we have held and are still of opinion that this clothed that Court with all the jurisdiction necessary to carry the provisions of the statute into full effect, and on a foreclosure of the lien to order the premises to be applied in the satisfaction of the lien. But the plaintiff, in order so obtain such a judgment, must establish a lien under the statute, for it is that lien and that only which can be enforced in that Court. We have so often expressed our views of the essential requisites of the statute lien that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here. The statute gives the material man a lien upon filing the notice with the County Clerk. It is then, and not until then, the lien is acquired. And to make this not the very creation of the lien by [illegible] that should be so specific that no doubt could exist on the subject, the effect of filing such notice is stated to be that the claimant shall have a lien upon the right, title and interest of such owner existing at the time of such filing,—as if the Legislature not only intended that the statute lien should not only take effect from that time, but also to exclude the idea of the party's "having" any legal or equitable lien before such filing.

After commenting upon the testimony in the case to show that the interest had passed at the time of the filing of the lien, and discussing without determining the question whether the plaintiff might not have an equitable lien which could be enforced upon a proper complaint in a Court of Equity, his Honor concluded as follows:

In my opinion, the judgment must be reversed. It might perhaps have been enough to say that if the plaintiffs claim a lien under the statute, they have failed to gain a lien according to its provisions, and if they claim a lien upon equitable grounds existing independently of the statute, (if any such exist,) they have not selected the Court nor the mode of proceeding in which such a claim can be enforced.

Judgment reversed.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Public Schools.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Superintendent Bulkley, in company with Mr. John Stuart, and others of the school officers, visited Public School No. 23, Bushwick, Eastern District, Brooklyn, under the official care of Messrs. Kelsey, Thurston, and Stuart.

The school house, which is well calculated for a dwelling to accommodate a small family, is of wood, two stories high, and has a basement that will know something of daylight when the street is graded down some ten feet. The lot is [illegible] feet. The school is a mixed one, with a register of 169 boys and 182 girls, under the care of W. M. Kerr, Misses D. I. Corwin and M. E. Shinner. The appearance of the school was fair. The teachers looked overworked, and at least two more assistant teachers are imperatively demanded to secure efficient teaching. This school property should be disposed of immediately, and a more central site secured on the high ground at the northeastward of the present property.

With proper accommodations, and a well organized Primary School, the school would register double the present number of pupils.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Rev. S. Ilsly, Mr. Bulkley, and Mr. Stuart. No. 23 deserves credit for its good condition, considering the circumstances. The parents seldom trouble themselves about the school,—in fact they seem to have been with Rip Van Winkle when he fell asleep, and have hardly waked up yet. The school officers, however, are using their best efforts to induce the Board of Education to take effective action immediately, which we hope they in their wisdom will do.

Our next visit was at Girls' School No. 23, (late No. 1, Bushwick,) on Morpeth-avenue, near Bushwick-avenue. The house is of wood, one story, two class rooms, and a register of 125, under the care of Miss Catharine Van Slyck, a very thorough and faithful teacher, who receives $300 salary, and is expected to perform the work of about three persons. There should be two assistants supplied to this school, and a primary organized. The furniture is of no account, and it will be impossible to organize the school under existing conditions. The applications for admission have been over six hundred during the past year.

A short distance from this school we found Boys' School No. 22, (old No. 1, Bushwick.) This institution of learning is decidedly a curiosity. The building is a square box about 25 by 25, covered with shingles. The lot is about 50 by 50, without any fence about it. As we approached this remarkable structure we found a class of boys under a large tree reciting a lesson to a larger boy, the shade of the tree serving for a class room. On entering the house we found the Principal, J. M. Wetherspoon, Esq., who very ably represents the entire Faculty of the Institution, with about forty boys stowed around him in his main room, (the class room having stepped out,) where he received us with much graciousness. The pupils went through several exercises very fairly. Mr. Bulkley made a few remarks to the School, which is under the care of Messrs. Kelsey and Lacy, with one vacancy, the only one now in the Board of Education. Old Fogyism is a native, we should judge, in this neighborhood. Mr. Peter Cooper, however, has a large manufactory hard by, and owns a considerable property in the neighborhood. This we take to be a favorable omen of better things. A new and commodious school edifice that will accommodate 1,000 children, at the least, should be erected and comfortably furnished. Such a school would add in a single year three times its cost to the value of real estate in the vicinity. We marvel at the "dead and alive" feeling of large land owners on the subject of schools, merely as a matter of intelligent speculation. There are no visitors' books in No. 22, and from the appearance of the school-house we should say that visitors were rarities indeed.

Our last call was made at School No. 24, Green Point. This School was organized in 1845. The building is of wood about forty by sixty feet, the lot fifty by one hundred, the furniture old-fashioned and uncomfortable. We found the halls turned into class-rooms, and a small house nearly packed full of children for want of room in the main building, which stands about twenty feet above the grade of the street. No. 24 is under the official care of Messrs. Stuart, Brown and Tuttle. The Boys' Grammar School has a register of [illegible], under the care of J. B. Griswold, Principal, assisted by Misses E. S. Johnson, E. Hubbell, and Jacob [illegible]. There should be a floating teacher to aid in both Grammar Schools supplied immediately. The pupils attend well; the teachers are intelligent and faithful. The number of pupils has doubled during the past year. With a new first-class school building, and a thoroughly organized Primary School, and independently organized Girls' and Boys' Grammar Schools, No. 24 would soon become one of the largest Schools in Brooklyn. The singing and other exercises were fair.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register of [illegible], under the care of Miss Ellen C. [illegible], a very accomplished teacher, and Miss D. G. [illegible]. Two more assistants are needed. The register would be much larger if the accommodations were ample. The attendance is irregular in the Summer season, yet the school appeared well.

Primary No. 24, of [illegible] boys and [illegible] girls, is under the care of Mrs. H. J. [illegible], Principal, assisted by Misses M. A. [illegible], S. A. Snow, H. J. Strickland and [illegible]. About 250 can be comfortably seated—one half the number now on register. The applications for admission during the past year have been about 700.

We hope the Board of Education will examine the schools of the Bushwick and Green Point section of their territory, and choose a liberal policy for immediate application.

This closes our visits to all of the Public Schools of Brooklyn.

The interests of Education are safe in the hands of such men as J. W. Bulkley, Mr. Anthony, Dr. Thorne and Mr. Polly.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1855.

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The News from Europe.

On the eighth page of this morning's TIMES there is a telegraphic summary of the European news brought by the *Asia*. Although there is nothing of great importance from the Crimea, the accounts of the proceedings there and elsewhere are full of interest.

The prospects of the war, when the *Asia* sailed, were not such as to afford much encouragement to the Allies, although some partial successes before Sebastopol had revived the drooping spirits of the Allied army. The withdrawal, again, of the Sardinian and Turkish forces from the valley of Baidar to Balaklava, would seem to strengthen previous statements, that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned. Another expedition is fitting out, as is supposed, for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia. There are additional charges, in the Russian journals, of abuse of the flag of truce by the English.

There has been a long debate in the House of Commons on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for a vote of censure on the Government. The motion was finally lost, so PALMERSTON is still in power. It is thought that Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH will succeed Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The rupture between Spain and Rome is reported complete, in consequence of the passage of the Church Property bill by the Spanish Government. In consequence of the troubled state of Italy the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced by a thousand men.

The dispute concerning the *Black Warrior*, between the Spanish Government and the United States, is reported as definitely settled again. This time by the indemnity of a million reals.

Cobden on the War.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a remarkable speech made a few days since in the British House of Commons, by RICHARD COBDEN. The occasion by which it was called out was the forced confession of Lord JOHN RUSSELL that he did, while in Vienna, give his full consent and approval to a plan proposed by the Austrian Minister for the attainment of peace,—and that he had endeavored in vain to secure for it the approbation of the British Cabinet of which he was a member. Mr. COBDEN denounces this course on the part of Lord JOHN, as derogatory to the character of a statesman, and as eminently calculated to create that universal distrust of public men of which Lord JOHN had complained, as one of the worst signs of the times.

But Mr. COBDEN does not limit his criticisms to the personal action of Lord JOHN RUSSELL: he censures the Ministry with great severity for not embracing the opportunity then offered by one of their own members, for the restoration of peace, and predicts the heaviest calamities to his country from this rash and reckless prosecution of a disastrous war. He declares his conviction that England will fail in the object for which she is carrying on the war,—that she cannot humble the power of Russia, and that her alliance with France for such a purpose is precarious and unreliable. And he says that if members would only act in Parliament, upon the opinions they express in private, the war would speedily be brought to a close.

Mr. COBDEN is one of the ablest and most eloquent members of Parliament. He is an avowed Republican in his political opinions, and acts always upon his own convictions of duty and of justice, rather than in accordance with the popular sentiment of the moment. Although he has no party,—no set of men who act with him in the House, his opinions have great weight with a large class of the community, and such a speech as that which we copy, on the war, cannot fail to produce a marked effect on the public mind.

The Republican Convention.

We publish a letter from Prof. AMASA McCOY, Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, disclaiming the use of his name as one of the Committee that issued the call for a Republican State Convention, to be held on the 27th of September. That call, we presume, was issued by the vote of a *majority* of the Committee,—and, as is usual in such cases, the names of all the Committee were appended to it,—not because each member had given to it his individual signature or sanction, but simply to designate the Committee by which the action in question had been taken. Any individual has an undoubted right to disclaim for himself all concurrence in the action taken; but his disclaimer will not in the least invalidate the action of the Committee. Prof. McCOY's sole objection to the call seems to be the declaration which it contains, that no other issues than those connected with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise will enter into the coming canvass. He thinks that the *Prohibition* question will also be a prominent, if not the paramount, issue. In this he is probably correct, as the defects and mistakes which have rendered the present law nugatory in those sections where it is needed most, will demand attention at the hands of the next Legislature.

The First of August.

A picnic at Jamaica, in honor of West Indian Emancipation, whereof August first is the anniversary. There is an invitation to "*friends of Liberty*" to be of the party. Claiming to have amicable relations with that much abused lady—known, doubtless, as the "mob-led queen" in the days of Hamlet the Dane—we secured a card, and trusting for our bread and cheese to colored charity, embarked in the special train, wondering whether the scene of the *fête* has been chosen, because it was a namesake of the Caribbean Island, where the occasion of the *fête* occurs. They are in the cars by hundreds. They are in the grove by thousands; men, women and children, some of the former *under*, and some of the latter in arms. The party is parti-colored, all-colored, and yet not all colored. All conceivable tints and dyes, unknown to rainbows, are about us. There are the profound sables of Guinea; there the dim twilight of Congo; there again the orange-tawny of Barbadoes, the right straw-color of the Carolinas, the ruddy white of the Caucasus: a confusion of hues more perplexed and unclassifiable than the tongues of Babel. And over these clouds, the grim, the dark, the pale, there is a broad sunshine playing—a sunshine of mirth and merriment, not a whit less exuberant, because Mr. Pale Face on the stand yonder is thundering out in strong Garrisonese the stoutest of denunciations against things in general, in the breath of which Bibles, Constitutions, Laws, Unions and sense are withering as in a sirocco. A thousand happier people never met even on the plantation. Those familiar with the latter institution will also remark, that the gayety is specifically different from what is observed there, and which constitutes the pride of the master as he points to a holiday group of negroes in rollicking humor. That is the wild, reckless *abandon* of spirits, the merely animal enjoyment of a moment, such as is only observed there, and in the society of drunkards and idiots. This is the happiness of rational beings, impressed with a due sense of their personal value to Constitution and country, and quite conscious that they are their own property, laughter included, and bound, of course, to treat themselves and their gifts with proper respect. The faces have none of that inanity which every traveler observes among the mob of negroes in the other Jamaica. They are of the same assorted colors, but wholly different in expression, in elevation of intellect, in demeanor, dress, address, language, and everything else. They are negroes such as are negroes, carried several degrees further away in the scale of animal existence from the Chimpanzee than their brethren of the isles. They are engaged in demonstrating the theorem that black men have great possibilities, when white men will give them a chance.

For the occasion itself, a negro jubilee in New-York to celebrate negro emancipation in the Indies, is very much as if Yankee descendants of the Huguenots should go periodically mad at the anniversary of the "three glorious days." *There is something in community of race*, nothing in the fact, to be vainglorious about. Not until the experiment in the West Indies has been thoroughly tried—not till those who regard the British haste to emancipate as the most grievous wrong ever done to the African are put fairly to silence and shame—should the anniversary have its measure of honor. The reflection forced itself upon us yesterday, in the presence of the many pic-nicers—or niggers, as a disrespectful friend utters it. These are well dressed, provided, sheltered. They have ample means of self-culture and elevation. They have political rights, and a constantly improving social status. The records of the Almshouse last Winter showed that the blacks could *take care of themselves*, while the soup-houses, station-houses and almshouses were besieged with indigent and helpless whites—American, German, Irish and Italian. Many individuals have amassed considerable wealth, and secured the respect of white neighbors, by their honesty and correctness of dealing. They aspire not unsuccessfully to the professions; there are respectable doctors of law, physic and divinity among them. Were we to assert that there is no poverty, filth, debasement or prostitution to be charged to their account, we should claim for them more than we are prepared to do for the whites. There is perhaps as little in proportion to numbers in the one race as the other, and nothing in either like the revolting amount prevalent in the British West Indies. To compare these latter with their New-York sympathizers, *is to prove the existence of* some potential causes producing a radical difference in temper and capacity.

Had gradual emancipation been the principle adhered to in the British school of abolition, might not the same favorable state of things have been attained in the Islands as here? Here we have the results of the more deliberate plan. Our colored population is the accretion of slow and certain emancipation, either by act of legislation, or by the act of running away. There, a population educated age after age to Slavery and dependence, were on a day surprised with freedom. They had no moral or mental preparation for the new order of things. The sunlight fell upon their eyes too suddenly; it blinded and maddened them. All they knew of the positive value of liberty, they had learned from its negative, Slavery; and such knowledge is equivalent to that of an astronomer whose lunar observations are restricted to the shadowed quarter of the moon. Wise men urged the policy of preparation, of compulsory instruction, of periodical release, of apprenticeship more or less extended, with more or less extended advantages of education and elevation. The policy held for a moment, but gave way to more enthusiastic influences, of which the First of August—the day we celebrate—is the offspring. It will be found, we cannot help believing, that it was the impetuosity of benevolence which produced the state of society which offends the American eye at Kingston and elsewhere in Jamaica, and the Windward Islands; and that the lesson we have to learn—that the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, whose treat it was yesterday, has to learn—is, that sudden, and inconsiderate, and total abolition of Slavery, is only second as an evil to Slavery itself. On the trial of this question, we shall summon the negroes of Jamaica, L. I., as we saw them yesterday, and the negroes of Jamaica, W. I. as they may be seen every day.

"One More Unfortunate."

Every one who has glanced over the daily papers must have remarked of late the extraordinary number of deaths by suicide, or attempts at self-destruction. These, too, have ranged through all classes of society, and, although, until lately, suicide was a luxury confined to the rich, and attempted generally by people pampered into a morbid satiety of life, at present the mania seems to run through the poorer classes, who, hitherto, although having had less to live for, have always displayed a greater anxiety to live.

In reading English books one is led to believe that suicide is commoner in France than any other portion of the globe. On perusing French accounts of English habits, particularly in the month of November, it is evident that England is the home of this melancholic mania. Every French tourist who visits London, beholds the Thames blackened with bodies of despairing Englishmen, who after having sold their wives at Smithfield, and indulged in the amusement of "*Le Box*" with the "*Lor Maire*," come to the conclusion that the pleasures of this life are exhausted, and literally drown care.

The French police reports, however, offer more reliable data respecting the Parisian mania for self-destruction than the wild romances of Gallic tourists, who never travel; so of the prevalence of the same passion in England. In 1851, there were 164 cases of suicide in Paris, and all over France the annual number of people who destroy themselves, averages 2,500. In Paris, the statistics of this mad passion vary with the years. Thus, in 1837, there were 277 cases. In 1840, the number increased to 346; and in 1843, it had reached the appalling amount of 427.

We have had as yet no reliable statistics of this crime in the United States. The mania until lately was of rather rare occurrence, but during the end of the past and the beginning of the present year, the rage for self-destruction assumed the form and magnitude of an epidemic. It raged through every class. The poor prostitute whose hopes of honest life were blasted; the spendthrift gold digger who, on his return, had squandered his hard earned wealth, and then, true to his theory of extravagance, spent all he had—his life; the ambitious poet, sick of his own shortcomings, and chafing against the coldness of the world; the gentleman of leisure, surfeited with enjoyments that no longer pleased, and wealth that could no longer buy a happiness that money never purchases. The disease coursed through the City like a fever. Being in its infancy with us, there were none of those refinements in the *modus operandi* which the French have brought to such perfection. Pans of charcoal and dramatic deaths in couples are yet unknown. In America suicide has not yet conceived such a singular mode of death as the Parisian showman, who put a box of detonating silver in his mouth, and firing it, blew his skull off. The commonplace pistol, the prosaic rope, the engulphing river are yet in vogue. No doubt, in time French *modistes* in the art of self-destruction will set up shop among us.

We are fostering this passion rather carefully. It is well known to psychologists that the surest way to encourage a crime is to feed it with notoriety. Men have been known to commit horrid murders simply from a morbid craving for celebrity, and a mad longing to be the object of curiosity to those fools who run to look at a great criminal as a philosopher would run to see some sublime wonder of nature. So, when men commit suicide, we find the papers teeming with verses commemorating their unhappy end. Morbid minstrels sing the woes of the deceased lunatic and weep over his untimely death. His last sayings are chronicled, his life is expatiated on, and he who in sanity would, perhaps, have always remained obscure, achieves by the commission of a folly an ephemeral reputation. Others are tempted by this apotheosis of lunacy. Vain women and discontented men sacrifice an honest, though, perhaps, undistinguished career, for posthumous fame as a suicide, and the ridiculous sympathy of those whose sympathy is not worth having. HOOD, in his *Bridge of Sighs*, has indeed poetized this mania; but though poetry could hardly spare this splendid lyric, morality would have been *benefited if it had never been sung*.

The true way to suppress this mania, is to yield it no mercy. Our ancestors were right in the main when they ordained that no suicide should lie in consecrated ground, but be buried ignominiously at a crossing of three roads, with a stake driven through the heart. It sounded brutal, but the age then had a very physical way of inculcating its morality. Without exactly impaling the suicide, we in the present day may inflict a moral brand that may perhaps prove as effectual. When the suicide is looked on as a fool and a madman,—when no verses are written to his memory, and no pilgrimages made to the scene of his destruction,—when his act shall be spoken of as the resource of a coward who feared to face his duty, and shirked the responsibility of which all of us have to bear our share,—then, and not till then, will this detestable disease vanish from among us.

How Prophets Fare Abroad.

It is always gratifying to find great men neglected at home, properly appreciated abroad—and even where they are *over* estimated in foreign parts, it cannot be otherwise than pleasant to those who have been in the habit of seeing them unduly disparaged by those who know them better. Ex-Senator DICKINSON is one of the unprized jewels of New-York; lacking the countenance and support, even of his own political party. But in Virginia he holds a very different position. The slights put upon him by the Democracy at home, only endear him the more to the chivalry of the Old Dominion. Hear how the Richmond *Examiner* talks of Mr. DICKINSON and the Soft-Shells of the Democratic party, who repudiate him and all his works:

> "One word now about this Hard and Soft embroglio *per se*. The fact is if you take out Mr. DICKINSON and a small spartan band of men of his stamp and politics in the Empire State, *the whole raise and generation of New-York politicians are a reproach to the country, a curse to the Democratic party, and a loathing and detestation in the nostrils of all honest men.* But there are facts which compel us to except Mr. DICKINSON and his immediate confederates from the general obloquy in which Southern men are accustomed to hold the race of spoils-hunting New-York politicians. Mr. DICKINSON would have been nominated for the Presidency by acclamation in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, if he had not refused the position promptly, positively and earnestly—declaring *that he would be dishonored to accept it under the circumstances*, and protesting against it with chivalric energy. No one else believed that his honor would have been compromised by the acceptance of the nomination; but, with Roman virtue and a loftiness of unselfishness too rare in our day, and unheard of among the spoils-seeking politicians of New-York, he positively refused the most exalted office within the gift of mankind, rather than subject his motives to imputation. There are too few such men in the country, and the honest people *will not allow the few that remain to them to be made the sport of spoilsmen and place-hunters.* The chivalrous and virtuous South, especially, would be *degraded* and dishonored if she allowed the slandering and backbiting politicians of the day to override and trample down such patriots as DICKINSON, and if she turned her back upon so stern and uncompromising a defender of the Constitution when so beset as he is by enemies whose malignity and venality are rendered blacker by the refulgence of his virtues."

This is strong and hearty; and if soft words buttered parsnips, Senator DICKINSON might well rest content with the reward of his political labors and sacrifices. He has certainly earned all he gets. The Slave interest can well afford to praise him—for he has unquestionably raised the value of the Virginia staple *at least ten per cent.* in the market. Such services,—palpable and tangible as they are, coming home to men's business and bosoms as they do,—should not go unrequited. Virginia owes Senator DICKINSON something more than words:—he has given her dollars,—and the least she should proffer in return is votes.

The only mistake in his senatorial career, seems to have been made at the outset. He evidently labored under a misapprehension as to his constituency. He supposed he was elected to represent Virginia,—whereas he was from New-York. Whether he ever discovered his mistake or not, we are not aware; but the people of New-York did; and that probably accounts for the *coolness* that has prevailed between them ever since. It is said that, being elected and paid by New-York, he had no business to desert her service and turn overseer for Virginia. His doing so damaged him hereabouts, and planted a prejudice against him, as a public man, which he is not likely to outgrow. Of course, Virginia isn't bound to share it. On the contrary, *she owes him all the more* on account of the sacrifices of position, character and popularity he has made on her behalf.

The *Examiner* is quite right in saying that something ought to be done for Mr. DICKINSON, and that the South ought to do it. We hope the "slandering and backbiting" Democrats who have been so savage on him hitherto will not be permitted to "override and trample upon" him. He may have refused the Presidency once; but the *Examiner* may rest assured that he would not do it again. We believe he has come to the conclusion that he did a very foolish thing then; and though the *Examiner's* eulogy may make some amends, it will hardly reconcile him to the result of his own conduct. At all events, there is no danger of his repeating it.

Mr. Clay Belligerent.

Mr. JAMES B. CLAY *seems determined to* make himself thoroughly and irredeemably ridiculous. We have already published his letter *in reply to an attack of the Louisville Journal* upon him, for having demolished his father's house at Ashland and sold some of the timber. In that reply he gave his reasons for the course he had taken, declared that he had acted in conformity with the expressed wishes of his father, and said that the only sales of lumber he had made from the house were for charitable purposes. So far his explanations seemed sensible and proper, and if he had stopped there, he would probably have been regarded by the public as having been unjustly assailed. But he saw fit to wind up his epistle with a touch of Southern bravado—pronouncing "before God," any man "liar and villain" who should take a different view of his conduct from that which he insisted it should bear. The effect of so absurd an addendum, was to convince everybody that Mr. CLAY was quite as much a braggart as a gentleman; and the public began to think that one who took so much pains to get angry and make himself ridiculous upon so small provocation, would be very likely to have been guilty of more serious faults than he saw fit to acknowledge.

But it seems that Mr. CLAY was not content with that display of himself. Not relishing the tone of the *Journal's* rejoinder, he wrote a note to Mr. PRENTICE, its Editor, asking whether he held himself personally responsible. Mr. PRENTICE replied, in a letter full of sound sense, that he understood his question to be simply whether he would accept a challenge from him, on account of the difference that had occurred between them; and to this he said in reply that he *would not*. He had said nothing of him which could justify him in sending a challenge, but, on the contrary, had treated him with kindness and forbearance.

The correspondence, together with a Card in which Mr. CLAY declares he shall take no further notice of Mr. PRENTICE, will be found in another column.

Degeneracy of the British Army.

The British forces in the Crimea now lack "the strength that slumbers in a peasant's arm." The *physique* of the English soldiery is sadly deteriorated, for Great Britain has no longer in her service the class of men who bore her flag triumphant through a hundred battles in the earlier part of the present century. The sinew and muscle that reaped glory on many a red field in the Peninsular campaigns, and foiled an empire on the great day of Waterloo, are no longer found in the British ranks. The pride, strength and prestige of that once invincible army have departed. The bloody encounter of Inkermann was fatal to the renown of British bayonets, for although the Russians were forced to give way, it was not until they had tested their prowess and their mettle in the desperate charge which even drove back the famed 88th. In every age the bravest and the best armies were composed of peasants. The hardy tillers of the soil, inured to hardship, and whose manhood was matured in the healthy exercises of the field, were always an over-match for the sickly, undergrown inhabitants of the city. Hitherto the English army was recruited from the peasantry of the Kingdom, and hitherto its rushing charge was irresistible. Ireland and Scotland supplied its best troops. The hardy Highlander and the stalwart Hibernian were terrible in the day of battle, and never has enemy, without paying dearly for his temerity, awaited the flashing bayonets that quickly followed their wild cheer. *But the famine in Ireland* anticipated the recruiting sergeant, and the extermination of the Scotch Highlanders has deprived England of her kilted heroes in the hour of her sorest need. We are informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Europe, that the recruits picked up in England are sickly, unemployed artisans, who were starving in the manufacturing districts. The few who come in from Ireland are the idle, enervated, drunken loafers of the towns, and weakly boys, who volunteer from the poor-houses of the country. As a general rule the peasantry refuse to enlist; so that the English army is chiefly composed of the very dregs of society. The veterans have been worn out in the recent campaign. Disease, neglect, aristocratic routine and the bullets of the enemy have thinned their ranks, and their places are now filled by mere striplings, who are decidedly no match for the bronzed and lithe-limbed warriors of Russia, who have been accustomed to measure weapons with the fiery and impetuous Caucasian mountaineers. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* bears out our observations. In referring to the truce for the burial of the dead, after the disastrous engagement of the 18th of June, he says:

> "A line of sentries was formed by the Russians as our burying parties came out, and they advanced so far in front of the abattis that General AIREY was obliged to remonstrate with an aide-de-camp of Gen. OSTEN SACKEN, who ordered them to retire nearer to the abattis. It was observed that these men were remarkably fine, tall, muscular and soldierlike fellows, and one could not but contrast them with *some of the poor weakly-looking boys who were acting as privates in our regiments, or with the small undergrown men of the French line.* They were unusually well dressed, in clean new uniforms, and were no doubt picked out to impose upon us. Many of them wore medals, and seemed veteran soldiers. Their officers had also turned out with unusual care, and wore white kid gloves, patent *leather boots, and white linen. The mass* of the Russians were gathered on the towering parapets of the Redan and Malakhoff, and were not permitted to come to the front."

It is quite clear, from the above extract, that the Russian soldiery are physically superior to either the English or French; that the British army is an army of children when compared with the victors of Vimeiro, Busaco, Toulouse and Badajos. We would like to know what is the use of these terrific bombardments and the reckless waste of human life, if the allies even once into Sebastopol, are sure of being expelled at the point of the bayonet?—an event by no means improbable, if the contrast drawn by an English pen can be relied upon. The conscription system enables France to send her picked peasantry to the field, but they are "*small*, undergrown men," and by no means a match for the "remarkably fine, tall, muscular and soldier-like *fellows*" of the Russian army. Should the Allies succeed in entering Sebastopol, they will certainly "catch Tartars," who will by no means be disposed to permit their return to the trenches. The civilizers have undertaken a very troublesome task, and we fear that considerable delay will occur before the fresh, vigorous, unbending Northern races of "holy Russia" are taught English constitutionality and French politeness.

Agricultural.

Upon our sixth page will be found an interesting summary of the latest intelligence concerning the prospects of the Wheat crop, together with other items on Agricultural topics, and a much more *full* report of the New-York Cattle and Produce markets than we have usually given. We shall hereafter make this a more prominent feature in the TIMES than it has been hitherto.

☞ *Another decision was given in our* Courts yesterday, which still further limits and restricts the operation of the Prohibitory law. One of the many persons recently arrested for being drunk, and committed in default of money to pay his fine, was taken out on *habeas corpus*, and discharged by Judges OAKLEY and DUER, on the ground that his commitment did not state *where* the offender was found intoxicated. By the terms of the law it must be in some "store, grocery, lane or street, or public place." We understand that nearly all the recent commitments have been made out in a form similar to this, so that the decision will effect a very general jail delivery.

☞ We see by a Cleveland paper that the new propeller *Dick Tinto* is offered for sale. It seems our Paris correspondent is appreciated out West.

Death of Dr. Bliss.

JAMES C. BLISS, M. D., one of our oldest and most distinguished physicians, died at his residence in Eighteenth-street on Tuesday morning. His funeral took place at 5 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, at the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. PARKER's,) between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The body was interred in the Marble Cemetery, Second-avenue. The funeral was attended by a large number of the medical profession, several clergymen, and the personal friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. PARKER delivered a glowing eulogy on the deceased, and gave utterance in eloquent language to the thoughts suggested by the mournful event. Rev. Dr. HALLOCK and Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, also, took parts in the religious exercises.

Dr. BLISS was a native of Vermont, but has practiced his profession for over twenty years in this City. He was from early boyhood a sincere Christian, and ever took great interest in the various domestic and foreign missions. He has been for the last thirteen years an elder in Rev. Dr. PARKER's Church. His unbounded humanity, catholic benevolence, and Christian meekness and kindness of heart endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. By his death Religion has lost an ardent supporter, Humanity a friend, and the medical profession one of its most distinguished members.

He leaves behind him a wife and one daughter,—Mrs. Dr. GOULD,—and seven nieces and nephews, to whom he was a father, to mourn his loss.

Dr. PARKER will preach, in a few weeks, a sermon on his death.

☞ Castle Garden was all ready for immigrants yesterday. BEN MURRAY got out his bran new books, all ruled and labeled, to keep the record of the new comers, his assistants were ready for service in ascertaining their wants; the bathtubs were full of Croton for anticipated ablutions, and Captain CRUTTENDEN was duly prepared to give the aliens all needful dispatch by railroad or steamboat to their Western homes. But none arrived. So the new performance at Castle Garden has not yet fairly commenced. The curtain will probably rise to-day.

I. H. S.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By way of bringing to an end the discussion of so sacred a subject as that now going on in your columns about the meaning of the letters "I. H. S.," I would suggest an explanation which will meet the case of both "Antiquary" and "Sigma." The monogram when formed of the letters "I. H. S." stands for "*Jesus Hominum Salvator*;" but when written "I. H. C.," the first three letters of the Greek word for the sacred name are employed to stand for the whole. In that way, "Sigma's" objection as to the shape of the final letter is met. The "Sigma" being not a "Sigma" final, resembles our letter C. As an illustration, I would cite the employment of the two forms of the monogram in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New-Jersey. On the wall above the altar, it is illuminated in the Greek way, "I. H. C.;" while upon it, it is in the Latin style, "I. H. S." Thus meet the Anglican, Roman, and Eastern branches of the Catholic Church. Would that they always could.

The interpretation of "Meriam, Jr." would meet with little acceptation. His acquaintance with ST. IGNATIUS, and ORIGEN must have been very "*passim*," for he appeals to them, who lived in the Second and Third Centuries respectively, as authorities for a custom which he alleges to have grown out of an *incident*—the appearing of the Banner of the Cross with the inscription "*In hoc Signo, Vinces*," to CONSTANTINE—which took place in the Fourth Century! ST. CHRYSOSTOM, whom he also refers to, was a Greek Father and would not give the Latin reading. His statement has no better foundation.

Believing that the whole truth has thus been elicited from the partial statements of it which have appeared in your columns,

I am, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's Improvement. Depot No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have *fully* sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

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"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of Inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, *disease of the heart, and all chronic diseases* of males and females. Consultation free.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedal, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

THE ALLIES AT FAULT.—WHATEVER MAY BE the issue of the Crimean campaign, this much is certain, that KNOX has about forty styles of Summer Hats, from which the most difficult to suit are sure to succeed in a selection. If you want a Hat as is a Hat, go to KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

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M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 21 and 23 Fletcher-st.

AUG 1855

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Removal of Gov. Reeder.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

As the public press and public are not agreed regarding the cause of Gov. REEDER's removal, it must be recollected that with the correspondence between him and Commissioner MANYPENNY, covering charges by the former against G. W. CLARK, Indian Agent, and CLARK's reply, all heretofore published was a letter from the Secretary of State informing Gov. REEDER, substantially, that without satisfactory explanations relative to his land transactions in Kansas, his official relations with the Government must terminate. It is understood those explanations were received here a week or two ago, and (according to a telegraphic dispatch,) have just been published in the West. They were entirely unsatisfactory to the Executive, and hence Gov. REEDER's removal on the 28th of July. We presume the letter of dismissal and other official papers on the subject will shortly be given to the public.

[This means simply that somebody at Washington is using our Telegraphic Correspondence to force upon the public the Administration pretext for REEDER's removal. The trick will not work.—ED. TIMES.]

JOHN WILSON, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, has been elected by the Managers of the National Monument Society their agent.

Mr. WHEELER, Minister to Nicaragua, and Colonel FREMONT, are here.

Judge MINOT entered on the duties of Commissioner of the Land Office this morning.

Governor Reeder's Removal.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The dispatch announcing the removal of Governor REEDER, and the appointment of Mr. DAWSON in his place, having been impliedly contradicted in some quarters, I think it right to assert, without qualification, that my original statement is entirely correct.

The amount subject to draft in the United States Treasury, on the 23d ult., was eighteen million six hundred thousand dollars.

Annual Session of the Teachers' Association.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The tenth annual session of the Teachers' Association commenced here this morning, at Mechanics' Hall, R. L. JONES, Esq., of Rochester, presiding. The attendance was large, including many ladies. After prayer, the order of business was announced, and the friends of education from other States invited to participate in the proceedings. A Committee of eight was appointed to report progress in the legislation required by the educational interests of the State. Deputy Superintendent SMITH of Rochester, addressed the Convention in the afternoon, and President JONES delivered an able and eloquent address in the evening. The Convention has agreed to adjourn on Friday.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The *Canada* left her dock about 2½ o'clock this afternoon, but came to anchor outside the lower light, and remained there until 6½ o'clock, at which hour the steamer *Event Train* placed on board dispatches received here this afternoon by the New-Haven train. The *Canada* then proceeded on her voyage.

The *Canada* has 129 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax, and takes out $646,500 in specie.

The Wesleyan University Commencement.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

At the annual Commencement of the Wesleyan University to-day, twenty-eight students graduated. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. WM. T. MINOR, Governor of this State.

This afternoon about two hundred of the Alumni sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, got up by N. H. TUCKER, Esq., at the McDonough House.

The Know-Nothings of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The State Council of Know-Nothings met here to-day, 150 members being present. J. H. LYON presided. After a lengthy discussion, resolutions were adopted protesting against the Twelfth section (Slavery) of the Philadelphia platform, as not being part of American principles. They also protested against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Ship Cavalier Ashore.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The ship *Cavalier*, JORDON, from St. John, N. B. for London, is ashore on Grand Menan, near St. John, and full of water. She is a new ship, thirteen hundred tons burden, and was making her second voyage. She is insured here.

Safety of Capt. Plummer.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Capt. PLUMMER, of ship *Water-Witch*, who was reported to have been drowned by the wrecking of his ship at Ylapa, arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th of July in the steamer *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz.

The Philadelphia Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The counsel for PASSMORE WILLIAMSON this morning applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with the view of bringing WILLIAMSON before that tribunal, but the writ was refused.

The Kansas Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The proceedings of the Kansas Legislature up to the 25th ult. have been received here, but they are entirely local, and devoid of general interest.

Yellow Fever at Gosport.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Yesterday there were ten new cases of yellow fever at Gosport, Va., and three deaths.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here from New-York at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 31.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived here after a passage of 53 hours New-York, with all on board well.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM MEXICO.

Relations Between the United States and Mexico Suspended—A Constitutional Government Proposed—Serious Outbreak in Puebla.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received here, and give the details of a month's later news from Mexico.

The principal feature of the intelligence is a proposition by SANTA ANNA to grant a Constitution or organic law to the people. All the papers were discussing the question, but only in abstract. One of the resolutions adopted by the Council of State on the subject declares that the republican representative form ought to be adopted.

The resolution was as follows:

"The Republican representative form ought to be adopted, fixing corresponding guarantees, and combining the various parties in such a manner as will insure the stability and public repose."

In one of the meetings of the Council at State, at which SANTA ANNA presided, Señor Don FRANCISCO ITURBE spoke as follows:

"Each of the Counsellors of State being invited by Gen. [illegible], the President, to express his opinion on the grave questions that at present agitate the country, I think that we should and properly respond to the confidence which H. H. places in us, and to the duty which the state of the case imposes on us, if we did not deliver our views with frankness and loyalty.

"It is for this reason that I cannot deny to H. H. that there is a universal feeling which desires the establishment of a code that shall afford guarantees for the persons and property of all Mexicans; that this alone will not suffice to exorcise the evils that threaten society; because all commerce being languishing, commerce being paralyzed, agriculture being nearly ruined and suffering a general depression in consequence of the extortions made by the revolutionists, the forced loans and extraordinary contributions imposed by the Commandante General, the embargoes of mules and the continual levies and recruiting for the army, the situation of affairs is very serious, and most attentive consideration ought to be given to the manner in which so great evils may be remedied.

"There are a thousand complaints from the principal proprietors and planters of the departments in a state of insurrection, because, although paying all the taxes, ordinary and extraordinary, imposed upon them by the Commandante General, they receive no protection from the Government troops, and late letters from Morelia announce that although there is a strong garrison in that city, an insignificant party of fifty revolutionists are able to inconvenience the citizens by preventing the entrance of provisions.

"This and many other occurrences are publicly known, everybody relates them, letters refer to them, and at the same time, the truth is kept from H. H. In this manner a belief has been formed that the revolution can be put an end to only by force of arms.

"Another point strongly demands attention, because it being very difficult, if not impossible, in present circumstances, to increase the revenues of the nation to more than what they have produced of late years, great care will be necessary to dispose of it.

"It is believed that it is only by a strict economy in expenditure, and by a careful system of taxation, that the means of providing for the most necessary requirements for the public uses, can be expected, and still the estimates show a large deficit. This, of course, produces an alarm among thinking people, because they foresee the fatal consequences of a want of resources to the Government. All these points now form the subject of public and private discussion, and ought to receive the strongest consideration of the Supreme Government."

The *Universal* of the 17th inst., makes it clear that the excitement which the agitation of this question is causing, is even stronger than the above remarks might lead our readers to infer. The Revolutionists, it says, cry "Good! the Government is yielding because it is no longer able to repress the armed rebellion, and now the triumph of the rebellion is insured."

Señor Don LUIS RIVAS is stated to have been appointed Minister to Washington, and he was to leave Vera Cruz shortly in the war steamer *Iturbide*. Doubts, however, were expressed as to his destination being Washington.

The relations between the American Minister and Mexican Government continued suspended, owing to Mr. GADSDEN's quarrel with the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The news in relation to the movements of the revolutionists is contradictory, as usual, and quite unreliable.

In the case of the fillibustering bark *Magnolia*, seized at Mobile, Judge GAYLE has decided that the bark and arms on board are not forfeited to the Government. The case had been carried to the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS And shoes to make room for new Fall stock, at HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 436 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ We are now Offering the balance of our splendid stock of Summer goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall importations and manufacture.

Ladies' French gaiters, slippers and ties, also misses' and children's shoes in every style.

Ladies' gaiters from $1 75 to $3.

N. B.—Just received, a new style of ladies' rubber overshoes for those who wear heels.

☞ No Cholera on Board of Steamships where Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHOEA CORDIAL is used. Two hundred cases of Cholera, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, &c., &c., treated in a single day successfully by this antidote, by the Doctor, while Physician to the City Cholera Hospital and City Prison, Philadelphia, during the dreadful Epidemic of 1832. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. E. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia; and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ These $3 75 Boots Made to Order—By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin with patent shanks. Best French patent-leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of shoes, gaiters, &c., cheaper than elsewhere; a saving of 25 to 30 per cent. in your boot bills.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, New-York, July 31, 1855.

☞ The Castle Garden will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, as the "Emigrant Landing Depot" for the reception and inspection of all emigrants arriving at this port.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG, & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ Summer Dress Goods at Reduced Prices.—We will offer THIS DAY, our entire stock of Bareges and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling Worked Bands, Collars and Under-handkerchiefs at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

☞ The Largest Bread in the City. MADE FROM NEW FLOUR. TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 50 Carmine-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE. The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	100 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	125 to 175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 175
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	25
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	10 to 20
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	[illegible]
BRACELETS	[illegible]
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS ....per set	[illegible]
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	[illegible]
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD FOB CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD PENCILS	[illegible]
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	[illegible]
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	[illegible]
GOLD CROSSES	[illegible]
CHASED GOLD RINGS	[illegible]
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	[illegible]

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1000 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	[illegible]
DIAMOND RINGS	[illegible]
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	[illegible]
DIAMOND CROSSES	[illegible]
DIAMOND BRACELETS	[illegible]

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS ....per set	[illegible]
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS ....per set	[illegible]
SILVER TABLE SPOONS ....per set	[illegible]
SILVER TABLE FORKS ....per set	[illegible]
SILVER DESSERT FORKS ....per set	[illegible]

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of respectability, and of sober and industrious habits, as entry clerk or light porter in any commercial business; he can write a first-rate hand, and is quick and correct at figures; he has no objections to go into a grocery or tea store, or to attend a meat and pork shop, or any other business where his services and attention would be required. He can furnish undoubted recommendations as to character and capabilities. Call at No. [illegible]-st., between Avenues C and D, or address a note to the above number, and it shall be promptly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By two experienced and truly respectable young women; one as excellent plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, good baker, and comes very well recommended; the other, is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to a short distance in the country. Has good testimonials. One is a Protestant, and both excellent servants. Apply at No. 20 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and tidy girl, as general housemaid in a plain family; can wash and iron, bake bread, assist with milk and butter, if in the country; or as chambermaid and competent waitress. Excellent City references. If in the City, wages $9 to $6 a month. Call at No. 211 East 23d st., or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Scotchman who has been hard working; understands gardening and taking charge of anything about a gentleman's house. Also, a Scotch boy, 17 years of age, for a trade. Address SCOTCHMAN, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. E. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse to take care of children or to do chamberwork; is fully competent and is a good seamstress; may be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 281 West 20th-st.

A MASTER MACHINIST—Of industrious habits, at present waiting for a situation, would like to hear of a chance to superintend the building of some kind of milling, sawing or manufacturing property. Persons owning idle property where water or steam power can be introduced, will find just the man they want by addressing MILLWRIGHT, this office.

TO STOCK CLERKS.—Wanted, a competent and active young man, from 20 to 25 years of age, that is familiar with all the various branches of the Stock Business; possesses an influence with all the leading brokers, and has an extensive acquaintance among the leading stock operators, so as to be able to control their patronage. To such a person as can comply with all these requirements, and produce the most unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a liberal compensation will be given, and a permanent situation. No others need apply. Address O. B., office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman to teach the English branches, including book-keeping, about 35 miles from the City; a first-rate algebraist and arithmetician only need apply. Experience as a disciplinarian indispensable. Address for one week Box No. 35 Sing Sing Post-Office, post-paid.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new map of the Sea of Azoff, Black and Baltic Seas, Crimea, new plan of Sebastopol, small map of Europe, &c. Price 25 cents. A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st. Some agents are making from $5 to $10 per day.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 293 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy, from 14 to 16 years old, who resides with his parents, is wanted in a jobbing house; he must be stout and healthy, and willing to devote his time to his business. Good reference required. Salary $50 the first year. None need apply but such as can fully answer the description. Box No. 3,422.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS.—A gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with blank books and stationery, and who can influence a moderate amount of trade, wishes a situation as a salesman. Address X. S., *Times* Office.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference positively required. Apply within three days at No. 60 Amos-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, morning.

WASHING.—Gentlemen's or family washing and ironing, including laces and fluting, done in the neatest manner at the lowest prices, by M. M., No. 296 West 19th st., corner of 9th-av.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, several Spoon-makers, by WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

GOOD MILLINERS WANTED—Work given out.—Apply immediately at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

MILLINERS WANTED.—A few good milliners wanted at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

FARM LABORERS, FEMALE DOMESTICS, &c., may be engaged at the American Employment Society, No. 17 Greenwich-st. Females at No. 13 Bible House, and No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. The house and situation very desirable. References unexceptionable. Address during the month of August, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 30 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, from the 1st of September next, in a private family, residing between 10th and 16th sts., west of and near Broadway. Address, stating terms, location, &c., R. W., box No. 3,132 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—Desirable board in a corner house, new and elegantly furnished, in an excellent location, only a few minutes' walk from the ferries, may now be obtained. Only a few select boarders taken. Those wishing to find a home may receive required information by addressing BELA, *Times* Office.

BOARDING EXCHANGE, No. 4 ASTOR PLACE.—Citizens and strangers wishing accommodations are respectfully invited to make their selection from the goodly number of desirable boarding-places on our register. French, Spanish and Italian spoken in some families. This is a good medium for procuring boarders.

DEMAREST & BASSET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—A Club of four or five gentlemen can be accommodated with a handsome back room for a sleeping apartment and beautiful front parlor for a sitting-room. For particulars apply at No. 19 4th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without partial board, as desired, in South Brooklyn, convenient to all the Ferries, and cars pass the door; family small and private. For particulars inquire at No. 221 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WANTED—In 29th, 30th or 31st sts., near 4th or 6th avs., two or three rooms suitable for a dentist or physician. Address B. V., *Times* Office.

TWO LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With bath on the same floor, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 47 3d-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate.

MRS. BARKER—Formerly of East Broadway, now occupying the large five-story house, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, can accommodate a few more single gentlemen or married couple with pleasant rooms, on the most favorable terms; baths, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A stated meeting of this Institute will be held at its Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 2, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

HENRY MEIGS, Rec Sec'y.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at H. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms Nos. 433 & 435 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 23 Court st., Marble Block, may be found at all times a large assortment of the best New-York and Boston manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction in all cases. Music from the publishers. Also, Richardson's Modern School for Piano.

H. B. MATHEWS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FOR BARTER.—Any person having a new or second-hand piano, who would like to exchange for a splendid gold hunting watch and chain, valued at $160, will please address J. A. M., Box No. 156 Post-Office, Brooklyn.

HARRISON'S SHAMROCK SOAP.—Its body is compact, firm and rich. Its color emerald green. Its perfume Erin's fresh verdure. None but HARRISON can make such soap. It is wholesaled by GRIFFIN & AUKEN, No. 61 Maiden-lane, and retailed by CHILSON, No. 303 Broadway, who sell HARRISON'S FRAGRANT SHAMPOO LOTION, for cleaning the head and making the hair soft and silky.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 200 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that no person is authorized to purchase, sell, deliver or transact any business in my name, as I have no business connection with any one.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. C. D. SMITH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOK. HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES. By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law. For sale by JOHN S. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER. ARE YOU GOING TO THE COUNTRY? OR DO YOU REMAIN IN TOWN? The following new and popular Books are well adapted to either City or Country reading:

Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo.	$1 25
Hammond's Country Margins and Summer Rambles	1 00
Hammond's Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams	1 00
My Confession: the Story of a Woman's Life	1 00
Mr. Rue's Long Look Ahead	1 25
Miss Chesebro's Susan, or Fisherman's Daughter	1 25
Bellsmith Abroad, illustrated	1 25
The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment	1 00
Hermit's Dell, from the Diary of a Penciller	1 00
Mr. Wikoff's My Courtship and its Consequences	1 25
The Newsboy. By Mrs. Oakes Smith	1 25
Jack Downing's Way Down East	1 00

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.

And for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Copies sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.

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READY AUGUST 15.

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

One vol. 12mo., 464 pp., illustrated. Price $1 25.

JUST PUBLISHED!

ARCHY MOORE, THE WHITE SLAVE.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH. 430 pp. $1 25.

MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN, Publishers, Nos. 25 Park-row, New York, and 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE FOR THE PRESENT WEEK—NOW READY.

It contains the decisions of Judge PLATT, of Utica, on the Great Conspiracy case; also, an able article on Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot; another cutting chapter on Official Corruptions; and an article, also, mentioning some facts relative to the European Belligerents. Its Correspondence is more than usually good, and its criminal news copious and varied. The Irish novel on the first page increases in interest with every successive chapter. It is a great paper.

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st.

SPIRITUALISM!

President Mahan's Great Work on this Subject, Entitled MODERN MYSTERIES EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED. Will be published by us on MONDAY, Aug. 6.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 117 Washington-st., Boston.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN."

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS! JOHN I. SMITH, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER, Nos. 224 and 226 Broadway, Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat SILK UMBRELLA of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil, at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 112 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 112 Maiden lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—With $1,500 cash, ship-wright business, long established, and clearing yearly $3,000; also, partner wanted with $5,000 cash, in a splendid manufacturing business, patent connected, and clearing in Summer $100 daily. $1,000 loan wanted upon furniture in spacious house, 18th-st., worth $3,000. Also, a superior bakery for sale, in Harrison-st., $250; also, spacious flour and feed store, Brooklyn, $2,000, clearing yearly $5,000; also barber's shop down town, $500. Apply at No. 31 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—To take an interest in a manufacturing business, with the above amount of cash; a profitable business and done for cash. Security given for capital advanced. For particulars address L. H., Box No. 1,989 New-York Post-Office stating where an interview may be had.

$2,000.—FOR $800.—A Straw Hat and Bonnet Manufactory business, a building and improvement which costs $1,000; business been established six years; lease of the premises $300; tools $300; will be sacrificed, as the owner is out of health. For further particulars inquire at No. 69 6th-av.

$400.—FOR SALE.—One-half of a Book and Newspaper Business; has been established a long time, and is doing a good trade. For further particulars, address LEXICON, *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A drug salesman, having a valuable cash and six months' trade, wishes a situation in a first class house, from the 1st of September. Address HENRY, *Times* office.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS FOR SALE—With all necessary fixtures, well located for doing an extensive business. Address J. G. CONRAD, Ithaca, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 427 Washington-st., New-York.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-st., New-York.

T. & J. DUGAN, No. 476 Broome-st., New-York.

THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. NISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THIEVING!

Who steal's one's purse steals trash;
But counterfeiting names
Is worse than robbery of cash,
And castigation claims.
In buying LYON'S Powder look
First at the wrapper; mark it well,
Unless his name is there, be sure,
The article's "a sell."

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for insects, rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL—Prepared in first-rate order for steamer's use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chestnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 35 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 376 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 26th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 8th-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor PEABODY, the optician and oculist, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—Beautiful scenery and site; handsome house of 11 rooms and cellar, rain and spring water in house, and well by back door; stable, coach-house and fruit trees of all kinds, carriage-house, granary and other out-houses, all nearly new. Large barn, with stable, granary and cellar; water in yard, with 20 acres rich farm land; 12 in apple orchards in full bearing; 4 or 5 in woods, remainder in meadow and pasture and tillage. Also, a young peach and pear orchard. Immediate possession given of front parlors, upper part of house and basement kitchen, and if required of whole house. The purchaser can have the farming on or without care or inconvenience, it being worked by a neighbor on shares, or he can take the overplus. It is in Westchester County, 34 miles from Sing Sing, 1½ hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad—the express and all other trains stopping. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Ten per cent. on day of sale. Inquire further of E. H. BROWN, Esq., No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M. Also, of Mr. COX, stage proprietor, at Sing Sing Depot, who will direct or send you to the farm of George E. Thorne. To be sold on the premises the 15th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 200 fruit and ornamental trees, with 25 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS R. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 163 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—On Broadway, in the best part of the village, an excellent newly built frame cottage, two stories high, filled in with brick, and high basement and piazza. Lot 80 feet front and about 200 feet deep, handsomely adorned with shade and fruit trees, and flower and fruit garden in fine condition. House of good width and first floor three rooms deep. An unsurpassed river view for miles and which cannot be cut off. Possession 1st of September. Price, $4,600, payable as follows: $600 on delivery; $600 May 1, 1856, and $700 Oct. 1, 1856, and balance in three installments annually thereafter. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.—C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway, beg leave to announce that, in addition to their general Real Estate and Auction business, they have organized a department, under direction of a competent and skillful architect, for furnishing plans and specifications, and building cottage houses and elegant suburban residences, at East New-York and Unionville. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn, and is accessible in thirty minutes by railroad. Houses now erected and in process of erection, to cost $750, $1,500, $2,500 and $3,500. Will furnish lots and plots of ground to build houses of any desired plan, on easy terms of payment. For full particulars, apply at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The first class 3-story and basement house, with stable attached, situated at the corner of Grove-st. and Prospect-place, Jersey City. The house is in perfect repair, contains 14 rooms, and is furnished with gas and water throughout. The stable contains stalls for two horses, and is supplied with water and gas. The situation of the house is unsurpassed—standing at the corner of two broad streets, both well graded and sewered; it is shaded on all sides with beautiful trees, and commands a fine view of the Bay. Terms easy. Inquire of DAVID SCOTT, No. 25 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of J. T. CLAPP, No. 2 Nassau Bank Building.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A beautiful residence, with two acres ground, on Long Island, 2½ miles from Peck slip Ferry, accessible by stage every half hour, and Railroad. This is one of the most beautiful locations in the vicinity of New-York; situated on Flushing-avenue; a good dwelling, mostly new, with 11 rooms. The grounds in perfect order, fruit trees in abundance and a large vegetable garden. Very desirable as a residence or for investment. Possession immediately. Apply to C. E. FURMAN, No. 1 Park-row.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the VIIIth Ward of this City; house in the best of order, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen at any time. Terms easy. G. K. RIKER & CO., No. 121 Chatham-st.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 60 Nassau-st.

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated in the valley of the Hudson, having a fine view of the River. Apply to BAKER & BROTHER, Nos. 140 and 142 Front-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The handsome and well built pleasure Yacht ULTRA, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken. She is about 160 tons burden, schooner rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANIEL McMILLEN on board. She will be sold very low. Apply to JAMES M. STARK, 40 Wall-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A well furnished house, with modern improvements, in or near East Broadway, above Pike, and below Gouverneur sts. To be occupied immediately by a small family. Address Box No. 1,837 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A finely furnished house, in a good location, for a very desirable small family. Any party having such will hear of a choice tenant by applying to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th av.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling house No. 15 Walker-st., would be leased for manufacturing purposes to a very desirable tenant. Lot is 107 by 20 feet. Apply to L. B. BINSSE, No. 42 John-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE TO LET—In 4th-st., near Washington-square. Has bath, range, gas, &c. Possession on or before the 1st September. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments consist of three entire floors, all recently put in perfect condition. Croton and gas in the house. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, No. 135 Grand-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of a house in Spring-st., near Sullivan-st., containing five rooms, will be rented low to a small family. Possession given immediately. Apply in the store 195 Spring-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—An elegant and commodious cottage house (new) with three lots of ground at East New-York, beautifully located near railroad station; has nine rooms. Rent $250. Time by railroad 30 minutes; being as quick and as cheap as the up-town residences are to the business portions of the City. Also, several parts of Cottage Houses to rent. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

FACTORY WITH STEAM ENGINE TO LET—Building situate in 11th-av., near 29th-st., 25 feet by 60, four stories, well lighted; engine 25 horse power. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to H. A. CRANE, southeast corner 29th-st. and 11th av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 28th-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at Low rates are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 33 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.

(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD, CHAUNCEY CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO. for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 29 Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD, CHAUNCEY CLARK, ERIC E. HALL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of TAPPEN, WEBB & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

EAST BROOKLYN, July 31, 1855.

CHARLES E. TAPPEN, CHARLES D. WEBB, CHARLES S. TAPPEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WEBB & TAPPEN, and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by TAPPEN, WEBB & CO.

EAST BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855. CHAS. D. WEBB, CHAS. S. TAPPEN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of R. ROBINSON & CO., No. 281 Bleecker-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. DAVISON, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

ROBT. ROBINSON, WILLIAM J. DAVISON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.

T. WIGGIN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL will make her first appearance on the 1st of September, at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York. General Office, No. 40 Wall-st., room No. 21.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OPERA NIGHT—THURSDAY, August 2, Balfe's favorite Opera, entitled the BOHEMIAN GIRL, By the renowned PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

[illegible cast list]

FRIDAY—Pyne and Harrison Opera Company in Auber's CROWN DIAMONDS.

SATURDAY—Pyne and Harrison Company.

Mr. BURTON'S next night, TUESDAY.

Tickets, Fifty Cents. Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Orchestra Seats, One Dollar.

Box office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THURSDAY, Aug. 2. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. And which the diverting piece of the BLOOMER PROPOSAL. Evening at 8 o'clock, the VIRGINIA CUPID. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother. THE BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY.—[illegible] in premiums to be paid for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Palace, its Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—TWO NIGHTS ONLY—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, August 1st and 2d. The original and well known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Messrs. PIERCE, DONNIKER, RAYNOR, GOULD, MALLORY, WAITE & Co., who performed at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, under the direction of E. P. CHRISTY, Esq., for eight years, will give two Concerts as above. For particulars, see programme. Tickets 25 cents.

THE CHARMED GIRL AND SNAKE, From Gilmanton, N. H., can be seen at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NO. 663 BROADWAY, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING AUGUST 2, Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—From Buckley's Opera House, No. 539 Broadway—Are now on their return to the City, where they reopen on or about the 20th of August. They perform in Watertown on the 1st and 2d of August, and open in Albany with their Grand Burlesque Opera on the 6th of August, after which they visit some of the Eastern Cities.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $200 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by competent native teachers.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. S. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; W. E. Lewis, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. J. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Stevens, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 21 Gregson-st., New Haven.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his school will be reopened after the Summer vacation on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at NO. 19 WEST 15th-ST., two doors west of his former residence. The situation is unequaled for the purposes of a private school by any similar situation in the City, and the instruction is systematic, practical and thorough, in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparatory education. The school consists of two departments—Principal and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 30.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.

MISS SPALDING would respectfully inform her friends and the public that the Fall term of her School, Elizabethtown, N. J., will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. For the consideration of $300 per annum, board, with the usual course of instruction, [illegible] English, will be furnished to a limited number of pupils. Extra branches at the usual extra prices. Circulars with further particulars can be obtained at the store of Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.

A CARD.—E. PRUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 43 West 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from M. PRUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.

ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS RAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her School, No. 18 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss RAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 2 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. H. HAVENS, Esq., No. 2 9th-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—During vacation, Mr. WOOD'S popular system of Monochromatic Painting from nature, esteemed decidedly superior to all others, will be imparted to public school teachers at greatly reduced rates of tuition. Other pupils received as usual. Apply at his residence, No. [illegible], where specimens may be seen.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September, 1855.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL.—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the [illegible] cars, or to any other when requested. Post-office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 20 to 30 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN.

References—E. Harriott, No. 436 Broadway; Thompson & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess Co.; rooms with single or double suites, country magnificent, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. 333 Broadway. A personal interview on Thursday, from 12 to 3.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—S. DRUMMOND would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Apothecary Store to No. 287 Broadway, where he has opened with a new, complete and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. A superior quality of Brandy, old Jamaica spirits, pure Wines, &c., constantly on hand for medicinal purposes. S. DRUMMOND, Apothecary, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WALTER LOCKWOOD has returned to his old stand, No. 363 Greenwich-st., between Beekay and Robinson, occupied by him for many years previous to the 1st of May last, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He has on hand a large and general assortment of goods, and intends to keep his stock replenished with the newest and most desirable styles of goods in the market, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Left hanging in the water-closet of Messrs. Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane, a FINE patent lever watch, with a black braid guard chain attached, J. L. Moore, maker, No. 7,930. Apply to the owner, MARK BANKS, No. 17 Cedar-st.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, From reliable information received from the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, this Department is advised that the Yellow Fever now prevails in both of those places. Now therefore be it known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health of this port, I, ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring said ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, as Infected Places, and all vessels arriving from said places to be subjected to Quarantine. This proclamation to have full force and effect till the 1st day of September, 1855.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 28th, 1855.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

General Agricultural Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

[illegible]

In condensing these inquiries, we have made three general divisions of the wheat regions—the first embracing all south of 40° north latitude—that is, all south of a line running through Philadelphia, Penn.; Wheeling, Va.; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Ill.; the second embracing the belt between 40° and 42°, and lying north of the above line, and south of one running upon the northern border of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and through the centre of Iowa; the third embracing all north of the second division, including the States of New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, a part of Iowa and the Canadas.

Beginning with the first named division, we may set down the Wheat crop as gathered in good order before the recent rains, with the exception of a small portion of the northern part. The breadth sown was about one-fourth greater than the average. In some isolated localities much injury was done by winter-kill, and by the weevil, joint-worm and other insects; but taking in the whole area the yield per acre may be estimated at one-sixth to one-fourth above the average. For this division then we may consider the entire yield is one-fourth to one-third above ordinary years.

In the second division, the greater portion of the crop was cut down before the rains and about one-third of it housed. That portion standing in the fields has been injured to some extent by growing in the shocks. Some of this will be nearly destroyed, though the greater part will be saved in a merchantable state; but it will not be adapted to producing the finer qualities of flour. The breadth sown was much larger than usual, but considerable allowance must be made for winter-kill. We hear of whole counties in which the stand was nearly half destroyed from this cause. We set down the aggregate yield as not above one-fifth beyond an average crop.

Passing to the third division, the harvest can hardly be said to have commenced, as not one-sixth part has been cut at this writing. Judging from the most recent reports, the effect of the recent rains has been seriously disastrous in the State of New-York. From the remaining portion of the third division the reports are as yet but partial, as to the extent of injury. That portion cut is represented as growing badly, and even rotting in the shocks, while the uncut is beat down, rusted and growing upon the stalk. Several correspondents, and many of our Western New-York and Michigan exchanges, especially speak of the entire crop, cut and uncut, as having sprouted from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch. These reports, as is usual in such cases, are doubtless greatly exaggerated. We had a fair illustration of this in 1836, when the crop was represented as being wholly destroyed, and yet the entire loss did not amount to one-seventh. The fields which on account of a warm soil or favorable location ripened earliest, have suffered most, but these are of limited extent, and with favorable weather hereafter the yield will still be above the average. The finer qualities of wheat, from which we have derived the "Extra Genesee" flour, are so much affected by the sprouting, that there will be a scarcity of these brands.

"Rust grown" Wheat will produce an ordinary good quality of flour, and the quantity will not be materially diminished, unless we have a further continuance of rain for a number of days. Canada, from all accounts, promises a crop of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels, and this is not forward enough to be materially injured by the rain except from rusting. In reference to the third division of the wheat region, we shall need another week's reports before speaking in very positive terms.

Weather and Crops West of the Alleghanies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Monday, July 30, 1855.

The old adage that "one extreme follows another," has been fully verified this season, as contrasted with that of 1854—known the country over as "the dry Summer," or in most sections as a year of drouth. Eighteen fifty-five will long be remembered as "the wet season," at least in these parts. Said an old resident of this city to me last evening, "I have lived here since the first steamboat commenced running in 1811, and never knew the Ohio to keep up so through the whole of July as it has this year." Since the 1st of June there have been upwards of forty rainy days, either all day rains or a "right smart" sprinkling of showers. The month of June previous to the 20th was cool, interspersed with occasional frosty nights; but since the 25th the weather has been almost uniformly warm, with several spells of decidedly hot, the thermometer ranging on several consecutive days from 80° to 90° and 96° in the shade. Corn, which was unusually backward a month since, has come on rapidly of late, and an exuberant growth of all kinds of vegetation now covers the lap of earth; every hill top and nook of pasturage in luxuriantly green, and such thrifty crops of pig weed and "beggar lice" were ne'er before known. Last year, in many places, grass and clover were dried up and scorched by the heat and drouth, and these abundant rains this year cause the latent dog fennel (that little branching May weed daisy) to spring up in their place, so that in all the highways and commons, thousands of acres are covered with a "dense growth" of this doggish under-brush, offering a glorious harvest for the genius of some renowned patent herb distiller, or Indian doctor, to establish a laboratory. Acres of pennyroyal cover the hill sides. This latter, however, is not to be spurned as being wholly an old woman's whim, but is really a valuable "yarb," and properly gathered and dried "up garret," is a soothing quietus to excited or over-taxed nerves, and excellent to allay a slight cough,—but, leaving the domain of [illegible], we will return to the more staple productions.

Three weeks ago the farmers looked forth upon their broad waving grain fields, and a smile of satisfaction lightened up their features as they entered heartily into the toilsome labors of "merry harvest home."

Never was there known a more abundant field of wheat, and the growers already, like the old grandame of the spelling book, had already "counted their chickens," added up and divided the figures—but alas for human expectations, "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip."

About the 10th inst. a heavy rain came on, causing regular freshets in all the streams and rivers in this region; and since about the middle of July there have been thunder showers every day or night, with scarce an interval of half a day of good sunshine; and nearly all the wheat being still out, thousands and millions of bushels are now growing. Having heard divers reports, I went out a few miles back among the farms on Saturday to give a personal inspection, and found most of the shocks which where earliest cut and shocked, in a "wheat lot," many bundles being entirely green, together, seeds "gone to grass," straws rotting; and should this weather continue a week longer, the shocks will appear on the stocks! Nearly all that is standing is more or less sprouted, and lodged oats are also rotting and growing. Farmers whose prospects were so truly flattering a few days ago, are now quite out of heart and "down in the mouth" at this unexpected reverse. How long this unpropitious weather will continue remains to be seen, although the earth is so surcharged with moisture that the abundant ascending vapor is every day being condensed by the upper regions of cold, and thus continually returning in the form of rain. Saturday evening not a cloud was to be seen at sunset—Sabbath morning lovely, and many farmers sallied forth to the harvest fields, but at 2 o'clock P. M. ominous thunder and dark clouds foretold a heavy shower, which again beclouded the hopes of the husbandmen.

How extensive these continued rains have been I am uninformed, further than between Wheeling and Pittsburg, and the region about Pittsburg.

Report saith, much rain has fallen further West, at Cleveland and vicinity, albeit it is quite probable very many good housewives and domestics will have their patience tested with running dough from grown wheat and this in more counties than one.

P. S.—MONDAY, 6 A. M. It has been raining for the last three hours as though the very bottles of Heaven were uncorked. All grain in this region must soon be past recovery, unless a spell of fair weather soon appears.

Enclosed is a specimen of *grown wheat*, a sample of millions. R. B.

The Corn Crop.

Nothing could be more cheering than the present condition of the corn crop throughout the whole country. *The change in its appearance during* three weeks has been remarkable. Yesterday we rode out into Central New-Jersey, and saw scores of fields shoulder high, green and flourishing—which only three weeks since, when we were over the same route, were yellow, spindling, sickly shoots. From all parts of the country we hear similar reports. Should we have warm weather during this month, and the frosts not come on unusually early, the corn yield of the United States will exceed that of any former year by many millions of bushels.

Potatoes.

Potatoes are beginning to show the "rot" in some localities, and the continuance of warm rains will widen the effect of this disease. But there is no cause for alarm. The comparative absence of the rot last season, led farmers to plant an immense breadth the past Spring. At the worst there will be a good supply, and the prospect is that the markets will be overstocked. The most observant and experienced dealers tell us they will soon be offered in this City for a dollar a barrel. A farmer who has planted largely for a number of years, says he will make a much greater profit this year at 25 cents per bushel than he has formerly at $1 25.

Blackberries—Preserving, Syrup, Wine.

During the next two weeks blackberries will be in the height of their season in this latitude, and while enjoying a present luxury it is well to have a care for the future. They may be preserved by drying, but do not retain their flavor as well as most other fruits kept in this way. Cooked with sugar to a somewhat tenacious mass, they may be kept for a long time.

A good syrup or cordial can be prepared in the following manner: Mash the selected ripe berries to a pomace, put them into a linen bag and strain out the juice. Add to every quart of the juice *about half a pound of loaf sugar powdered*, a heaped teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and as *much of powdered cloves, and boil all together in* a glazed preserving kettle. When cold add one-*fourth of its bulk of fourth-proof brandy and bottle it for use.*

To make blackberry wine, press out the juice, straining it through a linen cloth or bag; let it stand 24 to 36 hours, skim off what rises to the top, and add to each gallon a quart of water and three pounds of sugar (brown sugar may be used, though it is not as good.) Let this stand 25 to 30 hours, then skim and strain it and barrel it until towards Spring, when it should be racked off and bottled.

We add another recipe, which has been extensively published, and is highly commended. It is as follows:

"To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, or dew-berries, and press them; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of the juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do;) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours; skim and strain it; then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled. Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand twelve hours; then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one-third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely-powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use. This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the Summer complaints of children."

Not Too Late to Sow Turnips.

A very good growth of turnips may be obtained from seed sown at any time before the 15th or 20th of this month. The Yellow Aberdeen is one of the best varieties of the Ruta Baga for late sowing. It grows almost as large as the Ruta Baga, and is nearly equal in nutriciousness and in keeping qualities. As it is sown later it is less liable to be injured by the fly. Coating or smearing the seed with fish oil is thought to be a protection against the fly; but the best preventive is a rapid growth. To secure this, let the ground be well prepared, and make a liberal application of stimulating manure. Good Peruvian guano is the best for this purpose. Super-phosphate of lime may be used, and in the absence of these apply well rotted manure.

Next to the Yellow Aberdeen the Strap-leaf Red-top turnip is the best. It may be sown eight or ten days later than the Aberdeens. The Purple-top turnips rank next to the Strap-leaf Red-top, and may be sown as late as the first week in September.

Buckwheat.

Has come up well and is growing rapidly. The prospect of cheap flat-jacks (slap-jacks) in abundance, is now good. Judging from the large fields which we have noticed in every direction from this City, during a week or two past, we think there is little fear of having to pay six or ten cents a pound for buckwheat flour next Winter.

Osage Orange Hedges.

The utility of the Osage Orange plant, as a means of supplying fences to the vast prairie counties of the West, is now a question of great interest. Those who have had a few years' trial of this plant will confer a public benefit by publishing their experience. The instances and causes of failure are as important as those of success.

Twitch Grass for Hats.

This grass, which is beginning to be cultivated in some parts of this country, is highly commended for braiding. While it is in blossom, cut off the upper joint, and proceed with it in the same manner as with rye or other kinds of straw. It bleaches white, and will be found tougher than the straw of wheat or oats.

Mowers and Reapers Dangerous.

We have already heard of nearly a dozen accidents in the use of these implements during the present season, and too much care cannot be exercised by all operating them. Other things being equal, those machines are to be preferred which afford the most secure seat for the driver. Those having the wheels covered, with the seat so arranged that the driver sits outside of the driving wheel, may be considered as nearly free from danger. That these machines are dangerous to the careless is, however, not a valid objection to them. When threshing machines first came into use there were numberless instances of crushed hands, feet, arms, legs, and even bodies. The old scythe is not entirely harmless.

Our subscribers and correspondents, in different parts of the country, will confer a favor by sending with all their communications a separate slip describing the condition and prospect of crops in their vicinity, as well as any other agricultural items of special interest.

Steam Plows and Cultivators.

The English farmers, chagrined that the Yankees stepped in, and, as they say, stole the idea of a grain reaper from them, and now reap all the honors, are determined not to be caught napping a second time. The leading English agricultural journals are discussing the matter, with a good deal of spirit, and liberal prizes are offered for the most successful steam cultivator. One, of a thousand dollars, is to be awarded at the next meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. What are American mechanics doing towards applying steam to soil tilling? Here is a fine field for some one. Steam, and not animal muscles, is speedily to become the moving power before clod breakers, and the man who first successfully yokes the steam-chest to the plow will reap a rich harvest. Notwithstanding the present interest awakened abroad, we predict that that man now lives on this side of the Atlantic.

Wheat Crop at the West.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

The weather having been rainy here since *Saturday last, out door operations have been rather* slack; but to-day opened clear and bright, and business, for the season of the year, has put on a new aspect.

Since my last, the price of Wheat has declined materially, as will be seen by the following quotations, which may be relied upon as being correct: Winter Wheat, $1 35 to $1 45 for ordinary to extra; Spring, $1 10 to $1 15—without much doing at these rates. Barley, 75c. to 80c., dull, and receipts light. Shelled Corn, 74c. to 75c., and in good demand. Oats, 46c. to 47c., large contracts are out for the next twenty days at 35c. Reliable authority anticipates an increase of 50 per cent. upon last year's Fall receipts of grain, based upon the large yield and amount of land in cultivation this over former years; and to judge from the reports from every station, there will, no doubt, be a large increase in the amount over any former year. In conversation with an observing gentleman, who has just been over a large portion of this State, and as low down as St. Louis, he informed me that in no year had he seen such universally good crops of grain, vegetables and fruit, and that the amount in cultivation exceeded largely what he had anticipated. From this state of the case, St. Louis and Chicago merchants may safely calculate upon an extensive grain business this Fall and next Spring.

Crops in Western New-York.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

WAYNE COUNTY, Monday, July 30, 1855.

Crops of all kinds have rapidly improved within two weeks. Corn, though something behind, is coming forward in a manner that indicates a good crop. Oats and Barley were never better. There will be immense yields of Potatoes, should they escape the rot; slight indications of which, I regret to say, are already visible. The Wheat crop, though somewhat injured by the Hessian Fly, will be good; but serious apprehensions are now felt that a portion, perhaps a large one, will be destroyed by wet weather. The ground is saturated with water, it having rained nearly or quite half of the time for two weeks past. The berry is much softened, and in some cases has already began to grow. Nothing short of fair weather, and that immediately, will save the crop from entire destruc*tion. Much grass has also been injured or wholly* destroyed by the same cause. To-day the weather is much improved, not more so than the countenances of those whose interests are affected thereby."

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The business in Dry Goods is increasingly active. There is a little more inquiry from country dealers, especially for fancy goods,—and a brisker demand emanates from the local retail trade, at pretty full prices for all desirable fabrics. Speculation is not evident in any quarter, and the export business is, as yet, quite trivial. These circumstances, however, had been foreseen, and they do not seem to occasion much surprise. All parties anticipate a vigorous Fall trade, and dread no serious disappointment in this respect.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in good stock and moderate request, at former figures. Bleached Goods have been in steady demand, and have commanded full prices. Denims, Drills and Duck appear rather quiet, but firm. Ginghams are selling pretty freely at old quotations. Nothing new is discernible in Lawns, Nankins or Osnaburgs. Printing Cloths are dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Prints are plenty, but are not so extensively dealt in, and are without any further change in value. Stripes and Ticks are in rather better supply, and but moderate request at unaltered rates.

Woolens are doing better, as far as regards sales, but in prices there is no remarkable improvement. Blankets are salable and firm. Cassimeres are in good stock and increasing demand, at old quotations. We notice a little more animation in Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels, at former rates,—while Jeans and Linseys are rather quiet, though quoted steady. Muslin de Laines are moderately dealt in, and are firm. Satinets attract more attention, at buoyant prices. Shawls are more freely offered, but the inquiry is not brisk, as yet, and quotations are somewhat unsettled. Tweeds are not abundant, but rule quiet at previous figures.

Foreign Goods are in fair demand at steady rates, with even a better assortment offering, which enables purchasers to make their selections of most seasonable fabrics, with much ease. Dress Goods seem the briskest,—these being, at present, the most needed, and all suited to the popular taste bring respectable prices. The transactions in other fancy articles and in staple productions are to a moderate extent, at on the whole, satisfactory figures. Last week's imports were not near so large as those of the preceding week; and there is no pressure of stock upon the market. These circumstances contribute materially to steadiness and regularity of the business.

New-York Live Stock Markets.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by careful and experienced Reporters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth-street, and at BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales day at the Washington Yards is on *Wednesday* of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,085, against 2,765 for the preceding week—being an increase of 320.

The prices to-day average about ½c. ℔ lb. lower than on the last market day.

At the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street, we quote—First quality, 10½c.@11c.; a few extras 11½c.@11¾c.; medium quality, 9½c.@10c.; poor quality, 8c.@9c. A few of the poorest quality scarcely equaled 7c.@7½c. The general selling price is from 9c.@10c.

BROWNING, Sixth-avenue, reports sales for the week at 7c.@11c., with fair demand for good stock. Quite a number of those reported by him were purchased by wholesale at Bergen, and sold in small lots from this market.

CHAMBERLIN, Robinson-street, reports prices of Beeves as not varying from the preceding week, but market dull and sales slow, with a tendency downward.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves for the week at 7½c.@9c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	2,536	At Chamberlain's	309
At Browning's	340	At O'Brien's	180
Total			3,085

Of these at ALLERTON'S, Ohio furnished 809; Illinois, 476; Kentucky, 312; New-York 117, and Indiana 84. 1,500 came by the Erie Railroad; 800 by the Hudson River Railroad; 200 by Hudson River Boats and 35 by Harlem Railroad.

REMARKS AND NOTES OF SALES.

The number of Beeves in market to-day is about equal to the weekly average for 1854. As there is a full supply, and many buyers are absent from the City, and the warm weather leads those remaining here to eat less animal food than in cold weather, the prices would have gone considerably lower, but for the short supply of the previous week. The temporary cool weather also incites butchers to greater activity in buying a full supply.

The quality of the cattle is to-day rather above an average one for Midsummer. The unusual abundance of rich pasture accounts for this. There are a few poor animals that are scarcely fit for dog meat, and since the Anti-Dog Law is fully enforced, we can scarcely imagine why the owners sent such "scallwags" to this market. They were not sold when we left the market, and we hope they will not be. We noticed that when butchers came to these yards they were "Levites and Priests."

One lot of about 30, said to have come from Herkimer County, N. Y., were the *smallest* animals we remember to have seen in this market. The owner or seller was not *too* conscious, and so saves his credit.

With the exception of those just named, and three or four yards alluded to below, the cattle were generally of small size—the greater portion of them estimated at 550 to 650 lbs.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers, or "Cattle Brokers," who have purchased them from the feeders, or after their arrival at or near the City. Cattle Brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on *their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.*

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
80	Ohio	Hugh Bell	Henry Hurd.
84	Indiana	McPherson & Toney	Martin & Williams.
34	Ohio	Barney Bartram	Owner.
78	Illinois	Wm. Hayes	S. Sherman.
40	Illinois	W. Shawhan	W. H. Gurney.
17	Illinois	W. H. Gurney	Owner.
100	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
91	Ohio	Aaron Seymour	J. H. Williams.
61	Ohio	Eli Gwynn	J. H. Williams.
60	Illinois	Brothers Dobey	Geo. A. Toffey.
93	Ohio	S. M. Baker	John A. Merritt.
112	Ill. & Iowa	Simon Ulery	Owner.
77	Ohio	Hugh Bell	Purchase & Wheaton.
60	Ohio	S. Cherry	Daniel Barnes.
93	Ohio	Rennick & Hull	Owners.
30	New-York	H. W. Alvord	Owner.
40	Ohio	Mr. Claypole	C. G. Feed.
46	Ohio	E. W. Brown	Welling & Martin.
74	Ohio	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
60	Ohio	Henry Eckstein	Miller, Herring & Co.
61	Kentucky	John Bush	W. H. Belden.
80	Kentucky	J. W. & J. Dalzey	R. Murry.
73	Illinois	Baker & Diver	George Ayrault.
101	Illinois	W. H. Harris	Thomas White & Son.

In collecting the above data, we made extensive notes of the kind, quality, &c., of the cattle, from which we condense the following:

GEO. A. TOFFEY was selling a lot of 60, mostly 3 and 4 years old, fed by the brothers DOBEY, in Illinois. They were quite light, weighing from 520 to 575 lbs. The sellers estimated the price obtained at 9½c.@10½c., which we think about right, though the purchasers insisted that they would not reach the estimated weight, and that they were paying at least 11c. This was the case with most buyers.

The 93 from Ohio, owned by S. M. BAKER, weighed from 550 to 700 lbs., and sold for about 10c. on the average.

SIMON ULERY had 112—a part of them from Illinois and part from Iowa—which he sold for 9½c.@10½c. They were large boned, in medium flesh, and ran very even in weight—from 650 to 750 lbs.

PURCHASE & WHEATON were selling 77, which they bought at Bergen Hill. These were fed by HUGH BELL, of Ohio. They were a good lot, in pretty full flesh, and the whole would not vary more than 50 lbs. from 700 lbs. They were corn fed during the past Winter. Sold for 10c.@11c.

DANIEL BARNES sold 60, of medium flesh and quality, which were fed by S. CHERRY, of Ohio. There were a number of *small animals*, and the lot varied from 575 to 725 lbs. Sold for 9½c.@10½c. Average price of the lot, 10½c.

RENNICK & HULL had 93 of small but neat compact cattle, weighing from 550 to 700 lbs. They were fed in Pickaway County, Ohio, on corn during the Winter. They had lost considerable flesh, and were selling at 8½c.@10c. or 10½c. The owners estimate that they lose about $7 ℔ head on the lot.

H. W. ALVORD sold on his own account 30 Cattle, which were fed in Syracuse, N. Y. They were very uneven, some weighing less than 500 lbs., and others over 700 lbs. Some of them were very good, and others quite inferior. Average selling price, 9c.

The lot of 40, fed by MR. CLAYPOLE, of Ohio, and sold by C. G. FEED, were quite uneven, varying from 500 to 800 lbs. Average price 10c. ISAAC VALENTINE bought 18 from this lot at $75 50 each, averaging 735 to 750 lbs.

The lot of 46 sold by WELLING & MARTIN were raised in Champagne County, Ohio, and hardly furnish a fair sample of the cattle fed in that county, as they were quite small steers, in medium flesh, and weighing only about 550 lbs. They were selling for about 9c.

CULVER & HURD were selling on their own account 74 very good cattle, some of them fine animals. They came through by the New-York Central Railroad, and appeared to be very little banged by the journey. Average weight 675 lbs.; selling at 10c., some at 10½c.

The lot of 60, from Ohio, sold by MILLER, HERRING & GURNEY, averaged 675 lbs., without much variation in weight, and were selling at 9½c.@10c., some of them at 10½c.

The 80 from Kentucky sold by R. MURRAY, and owned by J. W. & J. DALZEY, were fed by MOREL & JACOBY. They came through from Cincinnati in eight days, at a car expense of $8 each. A very good lot, weighing 700 to 750 lbs., and selling for 9½c.@11c. The other lot of 61 from Kentucky, were of medium quality, averaging 650 lbs., and selling for 9½c.@10c.

BAKER & DIVER'S lot of 73 from Illinois were above the average quality; about uniform in weight, at 625 lbs. Selling for 10c.@11c., average 10½c. Fifteen were sold together for $67 50 per head, or 11c.

THOMAS WHITE & SON sold from the lot of 101 owned by W. H. HARRIS, 20 fine animals to JAMES IRVING, of Washington Market, at 11c.

BARNEY BARTRAM had a fine lot of 30 cattle which were raised in Ohio and driven to Genesee County, N. Y., where they were grazed for two months before bringing them to market. They were in excellent order, weighed about 775 lbs., and sold for 11c. JEREMIAH KING, of Washington Market, bought 19 of them at $90 each.

The lot of 78 sold by S. SHERMAN, were about medium quality, weighed on the average 625 lbs., and sold for 9c.@10½c.—average 9½c.

One of the finest droves in the market, to-day, was the one owned by W. SHAWHAN, and sold by G. W. H. GURNEY. They were fed in Fayette County, Ill., and weighed on the average 850 lbs. They showed some Durham, though mostly native blood. Twelve of these were sold for $1,249 to CHRISTOPHER GWYER, of Washington Market. They were estimated at 950 lbs., which brings them fully up to 11c. From this drove another lot of twenty-one sold for $1,765, to JOHN HARRIS, of the same market, at about 10½c.

On a par with the above was a drove of 100, which were raised in Kentucky, and afterwards fed by Mr. GOFF in Ohio. They were sold by CULVER, HURD & Co., on their own account. To our eye these were the finest looking animals in the market. The Durham form is quite marked. They weighed 800 to 825 lbs., and sold in small lots for 11c. The car expense on this lot from Buffalo (where they were purchased by the sellers) was $265, or $2 65 per head. They came *via* Albany.

Another good lot, from Ross County, Ohio, owned by AARON SEYMOUR, and sold by J. H. WILLIAMS, were driven 50 miles to Columbus, from which city they came through in six days, at an expense of only $8 ℔ head. They came from Dunkirk by the Erie Railroad. One pair of cattle from this drove were sold to JAS. COTHILL, of Carmansville, for $230, or 11c. ℔ lb. Mr. WILLIAMS also sold a fine lot of 61 for ELI GWYNN, of Columbus, Ohio, at about 10½c.

COWS AND CALVES.

MARTIN & WELLING were selling 84 head, owned by MCPHERSON & TENEY. These were fed by J. STEVENS, of Benton County, Ind. This drove numbered 90, but 6 of them were melted by the heat on the way. The excessive hot weather has been very severe upon cattle crowded into cars and carried a thousand miles without stopping. Those having charge of them cannot be too careful in watering them frequently and giving them fresh air of ventilation.

MILCH COWS AND VEAL CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A fine animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $55 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been, Ordinary $30@$35; Good $38@$45; Extra, with calf, $60@$75. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 13; at BROWNING'S 76; at CHAMBERLIN'S 65; at O'BRIEN'S 150.

VEAL CALVES are sold by live weight, both animal being weighed when delivered to the purchaser. The receipts of the past week have been: at ALLERTON'S 220; at BROWNING'S 90; at CHAMBERLIN'S 355; at O'BRIEN'S 67. The prices have not varied much from the previous report, 5½c. to 6½c. ℔ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much per head for a particular lot of Sheep or of Lambs, or of the two together. We noticed some very fine lots of Lambs, part Southdown, which sold readily at $4 00@$5 50. These were extra; there were, however, but a larger portion we saw to-day were [illegible] lambs [illegible] market. Many full-grown Sheep are so poor that they will not sell $2.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs the past week have been:

At Allerton's	1,201	At Chamberlin's	4,951
At Browning's	5,586		
Total			11,738

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Dols.	Cts.	Sheep and Lambs.		Dols.	Cts.
51	at	178	75	100	at	279	75
100	at	276	00	110	at	300	37
61	at	231	12	60	at	200	75
23 (poor)	at	107	00	107	at	330	00
63	at	477	12	11	at	23	00
55	at	198	75	23	at	110	00
200	at	477	25	6	at	15	00
132 (poor)	at	281	25	4	at	30	00
95	at	219	00	5	at	27	00
108	at	420	00	10	at	50	00
90	at	288	25	36	at	101	50
25	at	64	25	100	at	400	00
42	at	106	75	60 (poor)	at	151	00
102	at	282	00				

Sheep and lambs	2,066 at	$6,740	00
Average per head		$3	27

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs were made by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep & Lambs.		Dols.	Cts.	Sheep & Lambs.		Dols.	Cts.
58 poor		$144	50	6		$23	10
63		236	00	31		105	00
1		11	00	110 poor		271	75
7		50	00	20		164	00
13		55	00	325	at	$1,502	45
103 poor and sm'll		236	75	Average		3	9
99 light		261	00				4

Mr. BROWNING reports—Market very good; fair demand for good stock: average run for Sheep and Lambs better than last week, although not anything extra. Receipts mostly from this State; a few from Ohio and New-Jersey. Some Lambs have sold as low as $1½ ℔ head, and Sheep for $1. About 250 left in the pens last evening. Good stock scarce.

SWINE.—Of all kinds are reported scarce. Price 5½c.@7c. ℔ lb live weight.

Markets—Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is heavy at $6 50@$6 56¼ for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 lbs. American Yellow sold at former rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits increasing activity and firmness, with a fair stock.

BRICKS—North River Hard are plenty and quiet at $3 75 ℔ thousand. Other kinds are without variation.

CANDLES—Remain as last noticed.

COAL—Is in rather better request, but holders are free sellers and prices are unaltered.

COCOA—Rules dull and heavy at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Is less active, but is firm—the day's sales comprising 300 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 400 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 650 Rio at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. The stock on hand to-day of Rio was a little over 31,000 bags; of other kinds, limited.

COPPER—Has not varied much.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand and is a shade higher. The day's sales have been checked by the announcement of the *Asia's* arrival at Halifax. We append a revised list of current prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Middling	10½	10½	11	11¼
Middling Fair	11¼	11¼	12	12¼
Fair	12	12	12	12¾

Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT'S Circular for the *Canada* furnishes the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous two years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,734,000	2,883,000	3,209,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,454,000	1,509,000	1,697,000
Exports to France	406,000	321,000	422,000
Ex. to other For. Ports	271,000	337,000	347,000
Total Exports	2,131,000	2,168,000	2,466,000
Stock on hand	166,000	217,000	150,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	10,000	10,000	3,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,000	32,000	16,000
Exports to France	—	9,000	4,000
Ex. to other For. Ports	7,000	9,000	3,000
Total Exports	25,000	51,000	23,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 165,000 bales. The decrease in exports to Great Britain, 55,000; other foreign ports, 55,000. Increase to France, 85,000. Total decrease in exports, 37,000 bales.

FEATHERS—Are without any noticeable change.

FISH—The general stock continues moderate, and as the demand is pretty good for Dry Cod, Mackerel and Herring, previous quotations are well sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request at a shade stronger prices. The receipts are increasing, but the stock in market is still a light one, and holders are not anxious to sell. The day's operations add up 7,800 bbls. within the annexed range:

Inferior State	$7 68¾@	7 81¼
Ordinary State	7 87½@	8 00
Straight State	8 00 @	8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@	8 37½
Mixed Western	8 12½@	8 31¼
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@	8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@	8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @	8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @	8 75
Extra Ohio	8 87½@	11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@	9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @	8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @	12 50

Canadian is salable and steady; 1,500 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands brought $8 25@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Southern remains inactive and languid. About 800 were disposed of at $8 50@$10 75 for low mixed to extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet but steady, at $7@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is generally inactive at unaltered rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving more freely, but only in small parcels, which are scarcely noticed by shippers. However, the home inquiry is good, and this nerves prices. The day's sales amount to about 16,600 bushels Southern, at $1 96@$2 05 for White, and $1 75@$1 85 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce, and is now held at $1 22@$1 23 ℔ bushel, without any important transactions. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. State and Western Oats are less abundant and in slightly improved demand, at 55c.@59c. ℔ bushel. Corn is freely offered, while it is but in moderate request for home use and scarcely inquired for by exporters. Hence, it is tending downwards. The day's movements add up 56,000 bushels Western Mixed at 86½c.@87½c. and 88c.—the latter an extreme rate, unobtainable at the close of business. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

HAY—River is rare and retailing at $1 37½@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS, MORRIS & Co.'s review of this branch of trade for July will be found underneath our report.

HIDES—Have continued in fair demand at, in most instances, buoyant prices. The stock is rather less extensive.

HOPS—Rule quiet and languid at 20c.@25c. for last year's crop ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in moderate request, and is firm at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are without variation.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited supply and steady demand at $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—FABER & PERKIN'S review of this branch of business for July is subjoined.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole has been pretty actively inquired for, and has continued firm and buoyant in value. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and nominal.

LUMBER—The demand is tolerably brisk, but the supply is more than adequate thereto, and prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much—the day's sales including 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.; 100 Texas on private terms, and 60 hhds. prime Cuba Muscovado in lots at 31c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are less abundant, and are freely taken, at 3½c.@4c., mostly at the latter rate, ℔ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is moderately dealt in, at $3 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in fair request, but is rather heavy, at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon. Shipping Tar is salable and firm, at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl. White Rosin is quiet, and somewhat nominal. Common Rosin is more sought after, at $1 80@$1 83 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch remains as previously reported.

OIL CAKE—Is more abundant, but is in request and is quoted at $45@$48, chiefly $47@$48, for City thin oblong, and $40@$45 for Country do.

OILS—Whale and Sperm remain quiet at old figures. Red Oil is also inactive at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon; and there is not much inquiry for Palm or Olive, which are quoted steady. Linseed is worth 91c.@93c. ℔ gallon, and is moderately dealt in thereat. Lard Oil ranges from 85c.@95c., according to quality, ℔ gallon, but is selling very slowly.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, JULY 30—During the past week the Market has been entirely quiet. We have no transactions to report either in Oils or Whalebone.

IMPORTS—Of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending July 30, 1855:

New-Bedford.	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Ship Zephyr	800	—	—
Ship Zephyr on freight	600	—	—
Bark Isabella	225	1,300	7,000
B'k Isabella on freight	540	—	600

[illegible]

Schooner Hamilton	—	50	—
Total	2,971	1,150	7,600
Previously	48,199	107,305	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to date	51,370	108,555	2,451,300
Same time last year	28,971	200,000	2,250,000

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., E. T., and C., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis, G.—Getty's, E.—E. G. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, C.—Caldwell's.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. sold to-day, at $5 87½@$6 50, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has not varied much.

SEEDS—Are still quiet and languid, as quoted in our last.

SHOT—A moderate inquiry exists for Drop, at 7½c., and Buck, at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile is retailing at 10½c. ℔ lb. There is [illegible] offering.

SPELTER—Is in demand and is steady, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are not so brisk, but rule firm, including Cassia, in mats, at 40c.; Ginger, Race, [illegible]; Mace, 97½c.@98c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 93c.@95c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 10¼c.@10½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, 13½c.@14c.; Cloves, 14c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are unchanged—the day's sales consisting of 800 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6½c.@8c.; 150 New-Orleans and Porto Rico at [illegible], and 50 Texas, on terms not disclosed. We annex a comparative statement of the stock on hand in this market,

Aug. 1:	1855.	1854.	1853.
Cuba, hhds	38,087	30,530	21,941
Porto Rico, hhds	7,840	4,478	2,550
New-Orleans, hhds	5,603	9,657	5,630
Texas, hhds	249	178	150
St. Croix, hhds	245	202	[illegible]
Total hhds	52,044	34,845	30,646
Havana, boxes	17,359	16,870	33,046
Brazil, bags	6,150		
Manilla, bags	16,880	13,867	

TALLOW—Sales were reported, to-day, of 15,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in better request at full prices. The stock is pretty large, but is widely distributed, and all holders are firm.

TIN—Has been pretty actively sought after, but has not varied much in value.

TOBACCO—We have no new feature of importance to notice in this line. Annexed is a statement of the business at the Inspection Warehouses for the month of July.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand 1st July, 1855	4,043	265	12	4,320
Received since	736	48	—	783
	4,799	313	12	5,103
Delivered since	704	82	11	783
Stock on hand 1st Aug., 1855	4,095	231	1	4,320

WHALEBONE—Is quiet, yet steady, as quoted previously.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Nothing really new has occurred in this line to-day.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and heavy. For Liverpool, there were engaged only 400 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb; a small quantity of Grain at 3½d. ℔ bushel; and 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, there were taken 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl. For other ports, we heard of no important shipments. The latest charters have been: A ship from Rimouski to London, Deals, at £5; one 910 tons, now at Kennebunk, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £4; one here same voyage, (before reported on private terms,) £3 17s. 6d.; one from Shediac to Newport, Wales, £4 10s.; a Norw. bark from Shediac to Sunderland, £4 10s.; a bark from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, £3 12s.; a bark from Shediac to Bristol Channel, [illegible]; one from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, £3 3s. 9d.; one 300 tons, to Marseilles, Sicily and back, $4,000; two brigs to Cadiz, light and heavy Pipe Staves, $10 and [illegible]; back from Malaga, $8 50; one 300 tons, to Malaga, Staves, $20, and back $8 50; ship John Cattle, 1,744 tons, to New-Orleans, to load in the line, $8,500; a brig 200 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,300; one from Savannah to Guadalupe, Lumber, $12; one 300 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, $2,600; a bark from Norfolk to Santa Cruz, Hhd. Staves, $12; a brig from Norfolk to Demerara, Hhd. Staves, $15; and a bark, 350 tons, to Rio and back, on private terms.

Spirit of the Monthly Trade Circulars.

LEWIS, MORRIS & CO.'S MONTHLY HEMP CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

During the whole of the month just past, our market for AMERICAN HEMP showed a very encouraging activity, and, with reduced stocks, prices have correspondingly improved, closing firm at the highest rates lately obtained.

The stock, as reported in our circular for July, consisted of

Undressed	891 bales	Dressed	1,486 bales
Arrived since	1,735 bales	Arrived since	667 bales

The month's sales embrace 1,358 bales Undressed, at $140@$150, and 1,500 bales Dressed at $170@$200 for medium; $190@$210 for fine; and $210@$220 for extra fine hand-dressed; leaving the stock at present in first hands: Undressed, 1,334 bales; Dressed, 264 bales; sold at $150@$155 for Undressed, and $190@$220 for Dressed, according to quality. Prices may be said to have advanced $5@$10 ℔ ton, on the average, during the last fortnight. The purchases of Undressed were mostly made to meet an unexpected demand for bale rope, and the Dressed was mainly taken by buyers from other cities so that when the anticipated improvement in shipping takes place, it will still have to produce its effect, in causing prices to advance even further.

RUSSIAN HEMP—Remains unchanged in our markets. About fifty tons Russian yarns were sold in Boston at 13½c.@14c. for No. 1; and 11½c.@11¾c. for No. 2. They were still in active demand at these rates.

MANILLA—Stock on hand July 1, 7,500 bales; arrived since, 3,584 bales. The market opened with sales of nearly 1,000 bales, at 11c., 6 months, which was an advance. These were followed by that of the cargo of the *N. B. Palmer*, at 12c., 6 months; and the stocks now in first hands, are reduced to about 4,500 bales, which are temporarily held off the market. The supplies originally expected here have been diverted to other markets, in consequence of the low rates which prevailed early in the year.

SISAL—Sympathizing with Manilla, has also advanced, with sales at 11c., 6 months, now held higher. Stock 600 bales.

JUTE—Has again become animated, &c., as the price of American Hemp advances and manufacturers to which this and similar fibres can be applied. Sales have been made in Boston at $67½, 6 months, now held higher. The current quotations here are $65@$100, 6 months. 600 bales were received during the month for manufacturer's account.

GUNNY CLOTH—Has remained active at the quotations of the previous month. The importations continue steadily on the increase. Imports at Boston from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1855, 17,314 bales—1854, 9,858 bales.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very fine and well made, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT-STOCK BANKING AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, [illegible]

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell this day, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following stocks and securities, viz.: [illegible]

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Aug. 3, F. COLTON will sell at the Auction rooms, No. 19 Beekman-st., second story, all the house-hold furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale. It will comprise very handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, [illegible]

BY FRANKLIN & NEUHOFF.—HORSES, WAGGONS AND HARNESS—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Auction Rooms, [illegible]

W. A. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer, No. 87 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich. [illegible]

ELEGANT FURNITURE, UNDERSIGNED, MAHOGANY COLLARS—FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at No. 87 Dey-street, cor. Greenwich, [illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 504 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. Also oil paintings, gilt frame mirrors, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c.

GEORGE COCK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 370 Greenwich-st., near Christopher, the whole of the furniture contained in the story rooms of the above, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, mirrors, [illegible]

INSURANCE.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 15 Wall-st., corner of Nassau. [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 William-st., New-York. [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, [illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit your customers, [illegible]

A GROSSBAS FIG TREE—For sale wholesale and retail [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE HARRIED WOMAN!

PRIVATE MEDICAL COMMUNION.

[illegible]

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—Sir, Dear Sir—My little boy [illegible]

TRISEMAR No. 1—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which experts and celebrities so long [illegible]

TRISEMAR No. 2—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of vigor, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from the effects of youthful indiscretion. [illegible]

TRISEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that disease of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are all so devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in the United States at $2 each, (twice the quantity as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and from whom, over the American Continent, [illegible]

THE ARGO JOINT-STOCK MINING COMPANY, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

[illegible] LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Prospects of the War not Encouraging to the Allies.

Embarkation of the Body of Lord Raglan.

Field Operations against the Russians Probably Abandoned.

Mr. Roebuck's Motion for a Vote of Censure Lost.

RUPTURE COMPLETE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ROME.

The Black Warrior Dispute Settled for a Million Reals.

DENMARK AND SOUND DUES.

Consols 91—Cotton Active—Breadstuffs Unchanged.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st ult., arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning.

The *Washington* sailed from Southampton for New-York, on the 18th July, with 210 passengers.

The *Asia* reports: Passed on the 23d ult., at 10.5 A. M., the ship *Conqueror*, twenty miles west of Tuskar, bound east; 25th, at 10.50 P. M., lat. 50 27, lon. 27 26, exchanged signals with the R. M. S. *America*, bound east.

The *Asia* left for Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia* was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

THE WAR.

The general prospects of the war, at home and abroad, were not very encouraging. Partial successes before Sebastopol have, however, revived the drooping spirits of the army, although the small reported losses of the Allies show that the successes were not of importance.

PELISSIER, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works now close advanced towards the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A dispatch from Gen. SIMPSON is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord RAGLAN, for England. PELISSIER placed a wreath of immortelles on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men 6 miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The following are the latest dispatches. Under date of July 16, 11 P. M., Gen. PELISSIER telegraphs:

"The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 17, GENERAL SIMPSON telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The army is in good health."

July 20, he telegraphs: "A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side."

The Paris *Patrie* of July 19, says: "According to the news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night about ten o'clock, against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed. Letters say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that the rations of the shipping are reduced one-half."

The French have cleared Kamiesch of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality.

The British General EYRE has had a leg amputated. General Sir JOHN CAMPBELL died within Sebastopol, and under a flag of truce, his sword was returned.

The Army in the Field.

The Sardinian and Turkish forces have again withdrawn from the valley of Baidar to Balaklava. This may indicate either another modification in the plan of campaign, or that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned. The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinforcements. GORTSCHAKOFF has written to St. Petersburg acknowledging their arrival.

THE BLACK SEA.

Another sea expedition is fitting out, but the destination is unknown. It is supposed, to be either against Odessa, or to relieve the Turks hard pressed in Anatolia, and perhaps it may be for operations on the Danube. Four thousand Turks are in the Dobrutscha, where reinforcements of French and English are expected.

ASIA.

Reliable accounts to June 23, states that the Russian army, under Gen. MURAVIEFF, had invested Kars, while a small corps *d'armee* had advanced upon Kutai, and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum. The Russians number 30,000, and the Turks 15,000, under VASSEFF PASHA and Gen. WILLIAMS. The Russians are bringing siege guns from Gumri, and the situation of the Turks is critical, unless they render Kars a second Silistria. The Russians hold the roads to Erzeroum.

The Principalities.

The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionably reduced, and the men conveyed home to Hungary, some to Vienna.

The Baltic.

Nine British ships were reconnoitering approaches to Abo.

The Russian official journal of Helsingfors complains that on July 2, six English boats came into the small harbor of Kumo, District of Abo, under the false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired on by a detachment of Cossacks.

No intelligence concerning the movements of the main body of the Allied forces had been received.

Germanic Relations.

The London *Morning Chronicle* publishes the text of an Austrian circular, dated June 20, to the Germanic Diet. The document speaks strongly for peace, and also says that Austria will continue to hold the Principalities till peace be restored. Austria further asks the Germanic Confederation to maintain its present attitude. A telegraphic dispatch says the Diet has replied that present circumstances do not call for fresh measures, and the Diet does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

It is stated in Vienna, that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor, scarcely creditable however—that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia. England and France to have contingent advantages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107; the numbers being—for the motion 182, against it 289. The debate occupied twenty-six columns of the London *Times*. The Palmerston Ministry has thus a new lease of life.

It is stated that Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH will succeed Lord JOHN RUSSELL as Colonial Secretary, and that Sir BENJAMIN HALL will be Commissioner of Works without a Cabinet seat, and Sir JOHN SHELLEY President of the Board of Health.

Parliamentary business, other than the above, has been unimportant.

A Committee has been investigating into the Police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, of London, are appointed financial agents of Peru.

Dr. ARNOUD, NAPOLEON's St. Helena doctor, is dead.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fête Napoleon on the 15th of August is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war. Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18.

SPAIN.

Don ESCALANTE is appointed Minister to Washington, in room of M. CUETO.

A telegraphic message from Madrid says the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Chargé having demanded his passport on the 16th, on account of the passage of the Church Property bill.

The *Black Warrior* dispute with the United States is definitely settled, by the indemnity of a million reals.

The French mail had been again stopped by the insurgents, near Burgos. Ten Carlists were shot, on the 10th, at Gironne. Some skirmishes occurred at Burgos, in which the loss on either side was trifling. Among the killed, however, was General ARNAOS, brother-in-law of CABRERA. Barcelona had become quiet once more. The treaty with the Dominican Republic is authorized by the Cortes.

ITALY.

France, England and Sardinia, are said to have expressed their formal disapproval of the purposed league of the *Italian States*. The Turin papers speak of an attempted insurrection in the Duchy of Modena, and arrests have been made at Spezzia, Carrara, Massa, Levici, and elsewhere.

Owing to the troubled state of Italy, the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced by a thousand more men.

MAZZINI publishes a letter in the Genoa papers, warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

GERMANY.

Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count PLATEN will be the new Premier.

Capt. MERRYMAN, of the American bark *Undine*, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian Stade dues. He refused to show his papers, yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government is understood to have *replied to the United States in a long document*, regretting that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to draw her into a war; and further, that the abolition of Sound dues would be a loss of many thousands of dollars to Denmark, and a saving of not more than two hundred dollars annually to the shipping of the United States.

Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and believes that other nations will regard America's demand unfavorably.

RUSSIA.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne *Gazette* repeats that marked differences have arisen between the Czar, and his brother CONSTANTINE, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is for the purpose of acting as mediator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices per the *Asia* caused a limited demand, and a partial reduction of prices on current qualities of American, during the early part of the week; but favorable accounts from India, on Tuesday, imparted more steadiness in Manchester and Liverpool, and prices recovered the decline. Messrs. DENNISTOUN, and other firms quote the week's sales at 46,230 bales, including 7,000 on speculation; and 8,000 for export. Friday's business was 7,000 bales, closing quietly and steadily. The quotations are Fair Orleans, 7½d.; Middling, 6⅜d. Fair Mobiles, 6⅝d.; Middlings, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling, 6 3-16. Some Circulars quote Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5⅜d.@6d.; Inferior, 4½d.@5d. The stock on hand was 629,000 bales, including 434,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., report WHEAT and FLOUR in continued fair demand, at full prices. White WHEAT, 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d.; Red, 10s.@11s. 3d. Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s.@43s.; Ohio, 42s.@44s.; Canadian, 40s. 6d.@41s.; Sour, 35s.@36s. INDIAN CORN was totally neglected all the week until Friday, when a further decline of 1s. being established, some speculative feeling arose and prices recovered 6d., closing at White 40s.@41s.; Yellow 37s. 6d.; Mixed 37s. The weather had been variable but was again favorable. The Brokers' Circular calls WHEAT 2d. higher, and FLOUR 1s. MAXWELL's Circular quotes White WHEAT 12s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports BEEF and PORK very dull, with only retail sales. BACON in fair demand, but sales in retail. LARD depressed,—54s. asked, but 6d. less would be taken; sales of the week 50 tons. TALLOW firm and business larger—North American, 53s.@54s.

THE LATEST.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. supply the following: "Saturday, 1 P. M.—There is really no change to note in any of our markets to-day. Our yesterday's Circular we consider a good report of what is going on."

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES in good demand. 500 bbls. sold at 33s.@33s. 6d. for Pots, and 34s. 6d.@35s. for Pearls. BARK—No transactions. TURPENTINE and TAR—Nothing doing. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in moderate request at 31s. 6d.@32s. In ROSIN a large business has been transacted—9,000 bbls. sold at former rates, with the exception of two large lots to arrive, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. LINSEED OIL in good demand at 41s.@42s. Sales of Pale RAPE small. Nothing doing in SEAL, COD or WHALE. Considerable transactions in PALM, at £38@£39 on the spot, and £39 to arrive. The prices of LOGWOOD are slightly lower. TEA less active and heavy. SUGAR very firm. COFFEE firm. RICE continues flat. LARD slightly improved—stock small. PORK and BACON quiet. BEEF rather better.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.'s Circular reports the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, with generally a good business, at steady prices. SUGAR dearer. COFFEE steady. Breadstuffs firm, and stock of American WHEAT and FLOUR very small. In CORN a considerable done at 14s. 6d.@14s. 9d. LINSEED CAKES maintained former prices. LINSEED OIL further advanced to 44s. FISH OILS quiet. LARD firm—Western kegs 54s.@55s. TALLOW firm. TURPENTINE dull. SPIRITS 33s. Iron makers generally continue full of orders. Rails, £5 15s.; Bars, £7 10s.@£7 15s. Scotch Pig drooped to 71s. COPPER steady. LEAD dull, but holders firm. TIN firm. SPELTER, moderate business.

Glasgow Markets.

Messrs JOHN ATHYA & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at last week's rates. LARD slightly improved; stock small. PORK and BACON quiet. BEEF rather better. ASHES—Pots brought 32s.; Pearls, 33s. offered.

London Money Market.

Money continues quite abundant, notwithstanding the many war loans, and discounts are currently offered at 3 ⅌ cent. The GOLD export continues. CONSOLS closed at 90⅞@91 for account, and 91 for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £155,000. DOLLARS quoted at 5s. BAR SILVER 5s. 1d. EAGLES 76s. 4d. DOUBLOONS 75s. 6d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a moderate business in Railroad Bonds, but say State and City Stocks have been comparatively neglected.

Messrs. STOKES & Co., of London, quote transactions as follows:

Alabama Sterling	83½
Maryland Sterling Fives	91 @ 93
Pennsylvania Stock, ex div	78 @ 80
Pennsylvania Bonds ex div	84 @ —
Virginia Stock	88½@90½
Virginia Sterling Bonds	95
Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	93 @ —
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds	87 @ 88
Illinois Central Railroad	80 @ 82
Illinois Freeland	84 @ 87
Canada Bonds	114

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS from Liverpool to the United States, are tame, and rates are tending downward.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—17th, David Headley, at Antwerp; Helena, Bisam, at Bremen; New-Hampshire, in the Clyde; 19th—Thetis, at St. Ubes.

Arrived from Baltimore—17th, Minerva at Bremen.

Arrived from Charleston—17th, George Hepley, at Havre; Van L., at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Savannah—18th, Concord, at Gravesend; 17th, Marianne, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Pensacola—17th, James Cookie in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—17th, Everhard, at Bremen; Holyhead, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—17th, Daylight, from Antwerp; 18th, Berriet, from Shields; Mathias, Vineyard; 19th, Record, Ontario, Esmeralda, all from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—18th, Wm. Wir, Revere, from Liverpool; Ocean Eagle, 20th; Old Hickory, from [illegible]

Sailed for Charleston—19th, Somerset, for [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Point Settled in the Prohibitory Law.

A man named CARROL CASH, on the 27th of July, was brought up before Judge PEARCEY, for being intoxicated. CASH being cashless, was committed for ten days. He was brought up before Hon. T. J. OAKLEY, yesterday, on *habeas corpus*. P. MULVEY, LL. D., appeared for the relator, who, also, appeared himself in company with his wife. The latter looked disconsolate—the former a little more so, and vowing never to "drink another drap" if he was only let go.

There were two points made for his discharge. One that the fine should be "sued for"—that being the words of the act, and the magistrate had no right to summarily fine, etc.

Another was that the commitment was defective. It was in these words:

POLICE OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT.—*City and County of New-York*, ss: By GEORGE W. PEARCEY, Esq., one of the Police Justices for preserving the peace in the City of New-York, To the Policemen of the said City, and every of them, and to the Keeper of the City Prison of the City of New-York—These are in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to command you, the said Policemen, to convey to the City Prison the body of CARROL CASH, who stands charged before me with being, on the 27th day of July, 1855, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, *intoxicated, under such circumstances as amount to a violation of the Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed April 9, 1855*; whereof he has been convicted on competent testimony, and fined the sum of ten dollars; and having made default in the payment thereof, you, the said Keeper, are hereby commanded to receive into your custody, in the said City Prison, the *body of the said* CARROL CASH, *and him safely keep* for the space of ten days, unless the said fine shall be sooner paid, or until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Police Office, Second District, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1855.

G. W. PEARCEY, Police Justice.

His Honor Chief Justice OAKLEY (DUER concurring) held that the first point was pointless, and that the magistrate had a right to summarily fine. In regard to the other point, they held that the words which we have italicised in the copy of commitment above did not recite a specific offence. The act says "it is unlawful for any person to be or become intoxicated in any *store, grocery, lane or street, or public place*." Not that it was absolutely unlawful to be intoxicated. The commitment was defective in not specially averring *where* the prisoner became intoxicated. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

We understand all intoxicated persons have been, or are, committed under similar printed commitments. Hence this case affects all.

The Street Sweeping Machines—Mass Meeting in the Park.

A meeting of workingmen was called yesterday afternoon in the Park to oppose the contract entered into with the Street Sweeping Machines, for cleaning the streets. The attendance was quite numerous—some two thousand people, perhaps. A large stage banners, a band of music, a terribly long list of Vice-Presidents, and a portentous series of resolutions played each their part, and induced, if such things can, to give dignity and character to the meeting. The result, however, was a diversity of harangues from totally different parties.

There were many groans for SMITH, SICKLES & Co. given, and His Honor the Mayor was particularly groaned. The speakers were Messrs. CHAS. SMITH, WM. WEST, CHAS. T. MILLS, JOHN BRAARMAN, J. S. GOODWIN, HENRY MCMONEGAN, JAMES BYRON, WM. DONLEY, and Counsellor COLE. They deprecated monopolies, and were most of them unsparing in their strictures upon the present Municipal Administration. By way of variety, *almost a fight* intervened between two of the Speakers—Mr. BRADSHAW and Mr. WEST. The latter construed, as applied to himself, the allusion made by the former, to lawyers, who, he said, wished only to gull the laboring classes into voting for them, and that such was the object of that meeting. Mr. WEST pitched into him, asking what he meant? The scene, for a few moments, was decidedly rich. The utmost confusion prevailed upon the stage. Cries of "Down with him," "No, Sir, he is right," "Go in," &c., were heard from the audience. The contestants, however, were prevented from doing each other any serious damage. Meanwhile, one of the tables devoted to Reporters was upset and was smashed.

It was after 9 o'clock when the meeting broke up.

Police News.

INDUCEMENT TO THIEVES.

The store No. 19 Cedar-street was last night found open at about 9 o'clock, and secured by officer Ahern.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Three boys, named JAMES KELLY, aged 19, described as a thief, JAMES WILLIAMS, aged 16, claiming to be a newsboy, and THOMAS TOURNEY, aged 17, a plasterer, were arrested yesterday morning, at about 3½ o'clock, under suspicious circumstances. On being brought to the Station-house they were searched, when a jimmy, some matches and a dollar in copper coin, with a package of tea, were found on their persons. The tea was identified as the property of MILLER & WATSON, of No. 418 Grand-street, whose grocery store had been burglariously entered. Held for examination.

CHURCH GOER.

A man giving his name as SAMUEL GARDNER, was yesterday found in the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton streets, by JOHN BUSH, an employé of the church, in the act of picking the pockets of some coats hanging in the vestry. Held by Justice WELSH.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, at present of Communipaw, N. J., yesterday appeared before Mr. Justice WELSH to ask for the detention of a man at present under arrest, named JOHN JOHNSON, under the following circumstances: About the 25th inst. complainant had stolen from a leather traveling bag, it being broken open, gold coins to the amount of $154. JOHN JOHNSON was in the employ of Mr. RUSSELL, of Sandusky City, (as was also complainant,) and at that time was possessed of no means, notwithstanding which he owns to several payments of moneys supposed to be part of that stolen from ROBINSON. Prisoner acknowledges, as is alleged, to have stolen articles of trifling value at various times. Held, subject to a requisition from Ohio.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two young men, respectively aged 18 and 19 years, named ALEXANDER WOOLSEY, a laborer in a lumber yard, and CHARLES WILSON, a painter, were yesterday morning, at an early hour, arrested by Officer LEIGHTON, of the Eighth Patrol District, charged with highway robbery in having, as is alleged, followed one JOHN SMITH along Walker-street into and up Broadway, where one of them knocked him on the head, thereby felling him to the ground, when the other robbed him of $5, which he had in his pocket. An examination was had yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice PEARCEY, and the parties were held, SMITH being also bound to prosecute.

BOWERY SHOOTING CASE—REFUSED TO TAKE BAIL FOR THE ACCUSED.

On the evening of Tuesday, an attempt at life-taking was made by John C. Worden, on the person of James G. Finn, both of them being members of the sporting fraternity. It appears that the animosity between the parties had its origin in a quarrel relative to the wife of accused, who it is alleged, Finn had induced to allow familiarities not compatible with her marital vows. At near midnight, Finn was standing at No. 44 Bowery, nearly opposite the Bowery Theatre, conversing with Policeman McCord, of the Tenth Ward, when Worden came up, and without prelude of any kind, presented a pistol and discharged it at the head of complainant, seriously burning, and probably disfiguring him for life. It appears that the brother of the prisoner had exchanged the loaded pistol for one not having any bullet, to prevent any killing. In the affidavit of defendant, it is alleged that some six weeks since, Worden asked him if he (Finn) intended to speak to his wife again, to which he replied that he would always treat her as a lady. He then threatened to blow the top of his head off, and be hung for it. William Shaw, of No. 44 Bowery, testified that Worden had told him that Finn had slept or been in bed with his (Worden's) wife; witness made reply that it was all wrong; he said he had the proof afforded by his son to the fact; threats were held out; the matter was then however, stopped—pending an affidavit to be given by Finn, that the facts were incorrect. The assault ensued upon some further causes of jealousy being found in the fact of an excursion trip made by Finn and Worden's wife.

Prisoner was taken before Justice Wood, who refused to admit to bail, as the party in custody was on the Saturday previous put under bonds of $500 to keep the peace, and on Sunday held to answer, in both cases, for assault on his wife.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

The driver of a coach, named Patrick McKenna, while passing in his vehicle the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, ran over a child, who was seriously injured. McKenna was arrested and held to await the result, by Justice Brennan.

A CHILD RUN OVER.

A child, whose name we did not learn, aged about six years, was yesterday seriously injured by being run over by a stage driven by one Louis Karstmann, on the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street. The legs and arms of the child were broken. Karstmann had been requested to stop his horses previous to the unfortunate occurrence, but failed to do so until the wheels of the stage rested upon the body of the child. The driver was arrested and held to bail by Justice Brennan.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS.—HARRIS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the net is so arranged that it will contract and and expand by means of rubber braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes, and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet, while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, *No 90 Chambers-street.*

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY's PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels. Sold at the manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY's NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great pantomime of the "*Night Owl*," *with the French troupe* and the favorites, Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Miss HATHAWAY, together with a most excellent company, are filling this favorite theatre nightly. To-night, "*Tom Cringle*," "*Night Owl*," and "*Post of Honor*." Go early for places.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW ART—PICTURES UPON GLASS.—Call at BRADY's and examine the specimens of the Ambrotype on exhibition. They are superior to the finest daguerreotypes. Made at no other establishment in New-York. Photographs in every style. No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON's.

Yale College—Class of 1852.

This Class, according to the custom of graduated classes, had its triennial reunion during last Commencement week. A large number were present. At 9½ P. M. they met in Trumbull Gallery, and at 10 P. M. marched to the New-Haven Hotel, and sat down to an elegant entertainment furnished by Mr. IVES, the gentlemanly proprietor of that house. The night was spent in speech-making, and relating experiences of three years. At 6 A. M. the class adjourned to the vine which they had planted while undergraduates, and around this flourishing memento they sang their parting song, and gave three loud and hearty cheers for the class, and three for their Alma Mater. They adjourned to meet in 1862. A vote of thanks was passed to the proprietor of the Hotel for his excellent furnishment and his kind and considerate attentions.

Storms at the West.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Wind storms, thunder storms and rain storms have been more than usually prevalent this season.

In nearly every portion of the county they are acknowledged, and their violence is spoken of as being unsurpassed by any like visitations remembered by the oldest inhabitants. Forests have been plowed through by the whirlwind, and sections inundated by torrents from the clouds. The loss of life has been great by the unroofing or total demolition of houses, while a frightful number of deaths by lightning is chronicled. The war of the elements, thus far, has not been extended to this vicinity, and our rains and winds and thunder claps continue to be of a gentler character.

Within a few miles of us we occasionally hear of a tolerably severe blow, or a shower which might, perhaps, be styled by some more startling name than refreshing; but no harm resulted to the fields of grain, or to tenements in town or country. Our steamers, engaged in an extensive trade which embraces a dozen States or more, with to or three territories, and navigating rivers whose aggregate extent amounts to thousands of miles, have suffered but little in this way. A few have lost their chimneys and their upper cabins, but no serious pecuniary loss has occured, nor have any lives been lost. For this exemption from the calamities of the season, we should be duly thankful.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, by Rev. L. Covell, ROBERT M. BRUCE, of this City, to JULIA M., daughter of Daniel Leach, of Fishkill Landing.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, STEPHEN HERRICK, son of James A. and Hannah C. Sherman, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 49 4th st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, ELLEN LAUGHLIN, wife of George H. Laughlin, aged 28 years, 7 months and 29 days.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, 2d inst., at her late residence, No. 14 Rivington-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, JAMES W. BOOTH, son of James P. and Josephine Bennett, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday) from No. 17 Waverly-place, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, Mrs. ELIZABETH BALDWIN, widow of Jeremiah Baldwin, aged 87 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 34 Ridge-st.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mr. JOSHUA UNDERWOOD, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 123 West 16th st., at 3 o'clock, precisely, this afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Holliston, Mass., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, J. CURTIS, son of J. C. Hepburn, M. D., aged 1 year and 7 days.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 180 West 42d st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 31, Mrs. NANCY CLARK, wife of James Chandler Clark, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., aged 67 years and 5 months. Gentle and loving in life, peaceful and happy in death, her last sigh a breath of prayer.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John H., James A. and Joseph S. Clark, and of her sons-in-law, D. A. Shotwell and John O. Brien, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Methodist Church, Jane-st., near Greenwich av., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, in Houston st., on Tuesday, July 31, MARIA ANN, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In East Williamsburg, Forrest av., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, THOMAS W. KIERSTED, infant of J. B. and Ann Kiersted, aged 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at the Grand and Houston-st. Ferry, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to convey the friends to the house.

At Teaneck, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, ELLA [illegible], aged 1 year, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West 19th st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Warren, Vt., on Thursday, July 26, after a short but distressing sickness, ADAH, wife of James Richardson, Esq., aged 73 years.

At Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday morning, July 31, HUGH MUNRO, Esq., late merchant of this City, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from Mr. Hutton's Church, on Washington square, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 1.

$1,500	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
3,000	California 7s '70	[illegible]	10	do	[illegible]
2,000	do	87	15	do	[illegible]
500	Ohio 6s '60	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
8,500	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1,300	Indiana 2½ per cent	[illegible]	450	do	[illegible]
1,000	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
10,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
25,000	do	[illegible]	550	do	[illegible]
1,000	Nor. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
5,000	H. R. 2d Mg. Bds	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
7,000	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
30,000	do	[illegible]	100	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	600	do	[illegible]
47,000	do	[illegible]	5	N. H. & Hartford R. R.	[illegible]
42,000	do	[illegible]	150	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
7,000	Ill. Freeland Bds	[illegible]	950	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
500	N. Y. Central 7's	[illegible]	40	Hudson River R. R.	41
1,000	Cle. & Tol. Div. Bds	[illegible]	50	do	42
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	[illegible]	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
15	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	90	do	[illegible]
5	do	[illegible]	25	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
20	Corn Ex. Bank, ex div	[illegible]	300	Ill. Central Railroad	[illegible]
100	Canton Company	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	50	C. & Pitts R. R.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
100	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	[illegible]	40	do	[illegible]
200	Gardiner Gold Mine	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
500	Nicar. Trans. Co.	[illegible]	7	Galena & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	300	Cl'd & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
600	Cumber'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	25	C. & Rock Isl'd R. R.	97
100	do	[illegible]	15	Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	15	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	5	do	[illegible]
450	do	[illegible]	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. Gtd	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	25	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
10,000	Ohio 6s, '70	[illegible]	25	do	[illegible]
2,000	Pan. Bs. (2d issue)	[illegible]	5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
15,000	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100	Canton Company	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
50	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
250	Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	[illegible]	450	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	50	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	1100	do	[illegible]
50	Nicar. Trans. Co.	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]			

WEDNESDAY, August 1—P. M.

The *Asia*—with a week's later news from the Old World—reached Halifax, this morning. A full telegraphic summary of her advices did not reach us, till a late hour this evening. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. The commercial accounts possess some interest. The London Money Market is reported as having acquired greater ease. The many war loans, and the continuous export movement in Gold did not seriously affect the supply. Loan and discount rates ruled as low as 3 ⅌ cent. The Bank of England had lost during the week $775,000, in the Bullion department; but it made no alteration in its interest rates. Consols were quiet, but closed steady at 91. *Of American Securities*, BARING BROTHERS' Circular states that Railroad Bonds were most inquired for, State and City Stocks having been partially neglected. The quotations given for Railroad Bonds are 80@82 for Illinois Central; 84@87 for Illinois Freeland; 87@88 for Erie Third Mortgage, and 93 for Pennsylvania First Mortgage. State and City securities scarcely varied in price. From the manufacturing districts of England there is nothing new. The Liverpool Produce Markets are mentioned as having experienced but slight changes. Cotton had been a little more in request, and closed at about previous rates. In Breadstuffs, the only perceptible alteration was a further reduction of 3s. ⅌ 480 lbs. in the price of Corn. Lard was quiet and cheaper, but other provisions remained about the same.

Our Stock market, to-day, was even livelier and firmer. The plentiness and cheapness of money induced some speculative action, and this gave a strong impetus to the business. In Railway Bonds, there were heavy transactions, almost solely in the bonds of the Illinois Central Road, the sales of which at both meetings of the Board, amounted to $184,500,—closing 1½ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. Much of this large business arose out of the anticipation of further Foreign orders for these bonds. The Free Land Bonds of the same Company, without the privilege, were in request and quite strong in price. Illinois Central Shares ruled quiet, with a slight inclination to improve. New-York Central Bonds were also inactive, but steady. The shares of this Road sold moderately, and left off at 99½,—½ ⅌ cent. above yesterday's latest quotation. There were no operations during the regular sessions of the Board, in any of the various Bonds of the Erie Company. Their shares were freely purchased, and touched 52½. Panama Bonds, second issue, were lightly dealt in at 106¼, and Panama shares, mostly at 106. $1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Dividend Bonds realized 85. Cleveland and Toledo shares were more active, and closed at 91½, s3. The shares of most of the other leading Western Roads were also in fair demand, and on the advance. Reading shares were extensively dealt in at a shade better prices. Hudson River and Harlem shares seemed quiet, but slightly participated in the improvement in value. Of the light fancy stocks, the freest sales were of Cumberland Coal. Nicaragua Transit and Canton Company, in the quotations for all which a slight rise was apparent. State Securities were not so brisk, having become rather scarce, but they continued in fair request at steady figures. The market closed with decided vigor.

Money was as abundant and easily borrowed, by responsible parties, as ever—but the demand from this class continued quite limited, and some anxiety was manifested by capitalists to procure good investments. Loan and discount rates ruled low, with no symptom of hardening. We heard of nothing new in the way of Foreign Exchanges. The *Canada*, from Boston to-day, for Liverpool, took out a treasure freight of only $646,500. This is a light shipment, and under what had been spoken of, as apt to be transmitted from New-York. The Balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon, was $3,160,189,—the day's receipts having been $317,165,—including $50,000 from Dubuque, Iowa; and the payments only, $17,824. The payments for Assay Office reached $107,238; and on Disbursing Checks, $98,237. The following is the Official Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1855:

Deposits of Gold		$1,715,760 00
Foreign coins	$1,700	
Foreign bullion	17,000	
United States bullion, (of which $35,000 were Cal. Mint bars)	1,697,000	
Deposits of Silver		24,400 00
Foreign coins	1,900	
Foreign bullion	9,700	
U. S. bullion, (contained in Gold)	12,800	
Total deposits, payable in bars	1,722,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	18,160	
Total		$1,740,160 00
Gold bars stamped		$1,736,519 72

Mechanics' Bank.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Various rumors having been put in circulation, and articles appearing in several of the public papers in regard to the affairs of the Mechanics' Bank, permit me to say that any reports or statements affecting its assets or liabilities, are entirely groundless.

S. KNAPP, President.

This card is well enough, as far as it goes, to satisfy depositors and note-holders that the "liabilities" of the Bank are not out of proportion to its "assets," if any suspicion to the contrary had really been entertained. It is well enough, too, as showing that the assets are all right, and that no actual defalcation in the funds of the Bank, has taken place. But it will strike the public, nevertheless, as reflecting no credit on the administration of the institution. The rumors referred to are said to resolve themselves into a question of private commissions for lending the money of the Bank, claimed and taken by Mr. EDMONDS, the Cashier. They do not refer, to be sure, to the present assets or liabilities of the Bank, but to its past profits. Why the latter should have been suffered to be thus diminished, or if not assented to, how the Board of Directors mean to treat the proffered resignation of Mr. EDMONDS, on the discovery of the fact, might quite as well have been explained in the card of Mr. KNAPP, while he was about the business of allaying public rumor, as to make darkness visible by a curt denial of a direct deficit.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, in alluding to the operations of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia for July, states that the deposits of Gold during the month were $221,330, and of Silver Bullion $436,000, making the entire deposits of the month $657,330. The Gold Coinage, wholly in double-eagles and gold dollars, amounted to only $290,380. The Silver Coinage, wholly in quarter dollars, was only $156,000. The total number of pieces coined during the month was 699,788, of the value of $436,380. This is an unusually light business. It is proper to remark, however, that the coining operations were suspended on the 21st instant, preparatory to the commencement of the alterations necessary to make the Mint building fire-proof.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Manhattan Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable on the 10th inst.; and the Bank of the Republic 5 ⅌ cent., payable on the 13th inst.

FABER AND PERKINS' MONTHLY LEAD CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, July 30th, 1855.

A moderate business only has been done in Pig Lead this month. In the first fourteen days, the transactions embraced some 1,050 tons here, and to arrive—about one-half being for out of town manufacturers, at from 6½c. to 6¾c. ⅌ lb., the latter price for best qualities. Since then, manufacturers have shown but little inclination to operate, and some parcels at wharf, seeking purchasers, a few days ago, could not be placed, except at a considerable decline. W. BLACKETT, 50 tons, and refined German. 70 tons sold to a speculator at $6 12 ⅌ 100 lbs., cash. This low price has brought out buyers, and most of the Lead on the spot obtainable at from $6@$6 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs., time and interest, has been taken, which increases the month's sales to about 1,400 tons.

Some lots at wharf could still be bought at about $6 12½, time and interest, though holders of stocks in store maintain their firmness, and are not sellers under $6 25@$6 18¾.

The receipts this month have been—foreign, 28,946 pigs; per canal, 1,960 do.; together, 30,904 pigs. Making since 1st January, 1855, foreign, 132,866 pigs; coastwise, &c., 14,608 do., or 6,026 tons. Against first seven months, 1854, foreign, 175,669 pigs; coastwise, 6,932 do., or 11,942 tons. Against first seven months, 1853, foreign, 133,684 pigs; coastwise, 84,575 do., or 12,060 tons.

We find about the same stock on hand as at the end of last month, (2,500 tons.)

Retail Market Prices.

FRESH MEATS—Seem not affected by the bountiful harvest. Beef is as dear now as it was last Winter. Porter-house Steaks cannot be had at less than 18c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds of Beef range from 8c.@16c., according to the quality and cut. Lamb ranges from 12½c.@15c., and Veal from 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; and are, as well as Beef, in medium demand, notwithstanding the high figures and the warm weather, for people will eat meat.

POULTRY—Is rather scarce, but in fair demand. Fowls average 87½c., and Ducks $1 ⅌ pair; Geese 14c.; and Turkeys 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

SALT MEATS, and FRESH and SALT FISH are at last week's rates—average demand and supply.

BUTTER—Comes in slowly, and is firm at unchanged rates at 18c.@25c. ⅌ lb.; CHEESE has not varied—8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; Eggs, 7 for 12½c.

VEGETABLES—Of all kinds in season, are abundant, and arriving freely, and prices have lowered somewhat since last week: Potatoes, 75c. ⅌ bushel, or 15c. ⅌ half-peck; Cabbages, 6c. ⅌ head; Tomatoes, 25c. ⅌ half-peck; Cucumbers, 8c. ⅌ dozen.

WATER MELONS—Of very fine quality are plenty and in good demand, at from 12½c.@$1 apiece; Musk-Melons are comparatively scarce and sell at from 6c.@15c. ⅌ head.

FRUITS—Are plenty and in rapid demand. Sweet and Sour Bows are more abundant and at $3 ⅌ bbl., or 12½c. ⅌ half peck. A few Cherries are yet in market, and are readily disposed of at 7c. ⅌ lb. Currants 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb. Pears 75c. ⅌ bushel, or 15c. ⅌ half peck. Apricots, very plenty, 50c.@$1 75 ⅌ 100. Blackberries 9c. ⅌ quart. Whortleberries 9c. ⅌ quart. Raspberries 6c.@8c. ⅌ basket. The Peaches in market are small and of inferior quality, 12½c. ⅌ quart. Gooseberries are out of season.

OYSTERS are scarce and in small demand, at from 62½c.@$2 ⅌ 100. CLAMS range from 25c.@$2 ⅌ 100. Soft Shell Clams are scarce, but sell briskly at 50c. ⅌ 100, chiefly for fishing purposes.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 1—6½ P. M.

FLOUR is still quiet, but the market closed firm. Sales 600 bbls., at $8@$9 for common to extra Illinois and Michigan. WHEAT unchanged. Supply light. Sales 2,000 bushels, at $1 50 for Upper Lake Spring and $1 85 for New-Orleans Winter. CORN dull and lower. Sales 23,000 bushels, at 72c.@73c. OATS on the spot held at former prices. Sales 200,000 bushels, for delivery in all August, at 45c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Corn, 13½c. to New-York. Lake imports to-day: Flour, 240 bbls.; Wheat, 2,382 bushels; Oats, 28,617 bushels. Canal exports to-day: Flour, 1,704 bbls.; Wheat, 8,738 bushels; Corn, 44,415 bushels; Oats, 5,800 bushels.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—James Beard, Alfred Jones, John Dunny, Henry Marsden, D. F. Wilkinson, Daniel Morrell, E. Meyer and son, J. W. Cardwel and lady, John Betty and lady, Miss Malone, W. D. Bell, Mrs. S. Osborn, J. W. Abbott, G. F. Holmes and lady, Mrs. H. Horah, G. Kossman, Mrs. Everett and two children, M. Eckhardt, Mr. Ray, Miss S. Strauss, Mrs. G. Moore, S. Rowe, Jr., Mrs. S. Louis—and 12 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, at Halifax, fm. Liverpool—Mr. Stevel and lady, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Playfair, Miss Ripley, Miss Walker, Mrs. Ross, two Misses Oakleys, Rev. Mr. Caldwell and lady, Mr. Kerr and lady, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Phillips, Mr. Cowden and lady, Mrs. Walters, Miss Curtis, Mr. Morales and lady, Dr. Thompson, Professor Treadwell and lady, Master Blake, Mr. Galway and lady, Mr. Belle and lady, Dr. Maia Carleux and friend, Mr. Collville and friend, G. P. Bradford, as bearer of dispatches, Mr. Johnson and lady, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Bertram, Mr. Barlow and lady, Mrs. C[illegible], Mr. Dunham and lady, Master Chalus, Mr. Mon and lady, Messrs. Emerson, Hosenburg, Train, Vogel, Carlune, Brown, Hurlbut, Ross, Fullerton, Simpson, Wheelwright, Blanchard, Chesters, Curtis, Granier, Warren, Blake, Dunlop, [illegible], England, Gibbs, Todd, McKenzie, Ballard, Prince, Swanwick, Henderson, Field, Bond, Westcott, Rosenthal, Childs, Wishart, Spooner, Shappelson, Johnson, McCormick, Miller, Cameron, Jones, Dennison, Clark, Daly and Master Daly, of Charleston, S. C.; Monteath, Calvert, Hamilton, Walton, Hodgson, Blackburn, McGowan, Hay, Mowry, Ashburne, Worthington, Somerby, Schwartz, Mackay, Osborne, Palmer, Henry, Burket, Provost, Woodville, Walker, Fraser, Meade, Geraldo, French, Robertson, Tisdale, Barts, Young, Murphy, Lerange, Delonna, Duerk, Burgess, Jr., Amory, Scott, Cookridge, Brown, Watson, Dickson, Walker, Hughes, Acres, Christie, Moon, Miller, Wells, Burton, Lovell, Kent, Kilbourne, Mackay, Johnston, Schmitz, Basile.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 57	Sun sets	7 15	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 54	Gov. Island	11 54	Hell Gate	1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship—Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships—Manchester, Clark, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Yorktown, Myer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Constantine, Macoduck, Liverpool, G. Grinnell; South Carolina, Stewart, Rotterdam, Post, Smith & Co.

Brigs—Eolus, Knowlton, Portsmouth, G. S. Hatch; Grey Hound, Pierce, Malaga, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Coquette, (Fr.,) Plessir, St. Pierre, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners—Eagle, (Br.,) Mashert, Norfolk, Pendleton & Jones; Elen, Crocket, Boston, G. S. Hatch; Clara Borgess, (Chil.,) Anderson, Porto Cabello, S. DeAgreda, Jove & Co.; Pentucket, Ross, Camden, Brown & Son; Isabella, Faulkner, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Wm. Woodbury, Manning, St. Johns, P. R., E. F. Metcalf; Catawba, Williamson, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Augusta, Collin, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Electric, (Br.,) Seeding, Abaco, C. Ackerly.

Sloops—Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence, master; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master; Franklin, Avery, Bristol, master; Wm. Tell, Funk, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Steamer—Delaware, Bonce, Philadelphia, Sanford's line. Propeller—Piedmont, Post, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Ship Chicago, (of Wiscasset,) Chase, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Virginia and Estelline, Wilkinson, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Fannie Currie, Dearborn, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (of Bucksport,) Chase, Cardenas July 20, with sugar to A. G. Benson & Co.

Schr. John F. McKeon, (of Bridgeport, N. J.,) [illegible], Key West July 22, with cotton to J. Ashton.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Curacoa 13 ds., with hides, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Susanna, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Miramichi 11 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Louisa Tuttle, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. E. Slade, Bayles, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. R. A. Wood, Wood, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. S. D. Hart, —, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Gol, Portland, Conn.

Sloop Frederic Brown, Gardner, Providence.

Sloop Translation, Hallock, Providence.

Sloop Midas, Smith, Providence.

Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Providence.

Propeller Western Port, Hall, Portland, with mdse. to John Riley.

Below.

U. S. Frigate, Potomac, from Norfolk, at anchor outside the Bar.

WIND—From S. S. E., and light.

Sailed.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Petersburg; ships Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool; Yorktown, —, London; Brectard, Bellis, (Brem.,) Bremen.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, July 19, barks Ebed, Pearson, for Amsterdam on the 22d; [illegible], Babbidge, for New-York, Aug. 4; brig Abram, Stevens, for Amsterdam July 23.

At Cardenas, July 20, brig Isaac Carver, for New-York in 4 ds.; schr. Caroline Grant, for Portland in 3 ds., and others as before.